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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 10, 1966/Sravana 19, 1888 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Drilling in the Gulf of Cambay

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*360. **Shri Nambiar:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Vishwanath Pandey:
Shri Dighe:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to grant rights to a few American Oil Companies to drill oil in the Gulf of Cambay area;

(b) whether this area was explored recently by the experts from U.S.S.R. as to the availability of oil by seismographic studies; and

(c) if so, the result of their studies?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Offers from some American Oil Companies for collaboration in the off-shore areas of Cambay are under negotiation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Indications of geological conditions favourable for occurrence of oil and natural gas fields were found in some parts of the gulf of Cambay and the adjoining area of the Arabian Sea.

Shri Nambiar: If it is a fact that the Russian Oil Companies Department have found out oil in this area, may I know why it is not possible for us to get the assistance of Russians to see that oil is drilled here by the Government directly?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): Sir, there are two things. One is that we undertook surveys first. We asked the Russians and they helped us with a survey ship which surveyed the Gulf of Cambay and found structures. Even earlier than that, our own people, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, fitted out a ship for this purpose and surveyed the same area. They have also found some structures. So both the ONGC on their own efforts and the Russian Survey ship which was brought in for this purpose, have found structures. Finding of structures is one thing and drilling operations is another thing. As far as drilling operations go, it is not because they have found the structures that we should go to them; it is a question as to whether they have the techniques and other facilities to help us here. The Russian technique can be used only in depths of 50 feet to 60 feet water. Here we have got greater depths. That is why we are taking other foreign collaboration.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether it is a fact that the Ashland Company with whom we are going to enter into an agreement or are negotiating it, have asked for the inclusion of a term that we must allow more than 50 per cent of the produce to be taken

out, or are we in a position to get the entire produce for ourselves?

Shri Alagesan: We are still in the negotiation stage, but I may tell the hon. Member that Government will hold 51 per cent—that is, a majority—of the shares and they will hold only 49 per cent. As far as oil is concerned, we will have the first right to get the oil at prices that will be settled.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि कुछ अमरीकन तेल कम्पनियों के साथ खम्बात की खाड़ी के क्षेत्र में तेल निकालने के सम्बन्ध में बात-चीत हो रही है और रूस के विशेषज्ञों ने तेल की खोज के लिए उस क्षेत्र की भूकम्पीय जांच की है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इन अमरीकी कम्पनियों और रूसी विशेषज्ञों के अतिरिक्त भारत सरकार के ग्रायल एंड नैचुरल गैस कमीशन के माध्यम से भी खम्बात की खाड़ी के क्षेत्र की जांच की गई है; यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं ।

श्री इकबाल सिंह : पहले गवर्नमेंट ग्राफ़ इंडिया की ग्रार्गेनाइज़ेशन, ग्रो० एन० जी० सी० ने यहां पर सरवे किया ग्रौर उसके बाद रशियन मदद से सरवे किया गया । दोनों ने किया ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister said, in reply to the first part of the question, that it is under negotiation with a few American oil companies. I would like to know what are the terms of negotiations and whether they will have their own controlling authority here or there will be the system of equity shares where 51 per cent of the shares will be with the Government and so on?

Shri Alagesan: As I said, we are still in the negotiation stage but the understanding is that all the risk expenditure will be undertaken by them; that is, they will bring the mobile platform, they will drill and until the stage when we strike oil is reached, all the expenditure will be borne by them. Once oil is struck, we will share the expenditure in the ratio of 51:49.

Shri Joachim Alva: In all these operations, Government is aware, the powerful Anglo-American-Dutch combines never permit us to have self-sufficiency. That had been so all these years. On the other hand, it was the Russians and the eastern countries that first showed us the way that there is oil beneath our feet. I want to know why we are still tagging on to these powerful cartels and what is the policy of the Government for the future.

Shri Alagesan: There is no question of any combine of any nationality preventing us from discovering oil in our own area. That stage is long past. We are in the year 1966 when we have undertaken exploration on our own and are meeting the crude oil needs of the country to the tune of 25 to 30 per cent. So, the hon. Member need not be in that past age. As far as the present is concerned, it is a question of going and combining with people who not only have the technical know-how but who will also spend money in foreign exchange.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether before deciding to negotiate with a few American companies for drilling in the Gulf of Cambay Government invited any global tenders from other countries and other parties for this purpose or not?

Shri Alagesan: I am glad that the hon. Member put the question because this effort at finding collaborators to

drill not only in the off-shore areas but even in land areas started as far back as 1959-60 and the then Minister made a statement in Parliament that because we want crude we need the assistance of foreign oil companies. So, it is not only to American or one nationality companies but it was an invitation to all the companies who have the know-how and the money to spend and want to come and help.

Shri Hem Barua: Can it become a sacred thing by now only because of the fact that the previous Oil Minister made a *bandobast* with these companies in 1959-60? Can this be an argument?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Daji.

Shri Daji: Was there any comparable offer from any other country or firm regarding the development of this area in the public sector and was that offer set aside by the Government in preference to the private sector?

Shri Alagesan: No, Sir; that is not the case.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय: क्या यह सच नहीं है कि खम्बात की खाड़ी में जो छिद्रण-कार्य अथवा ड्रिलिंग कार्य हो रहा है, उस के संबंध में हम ने ड्रिलिंग मशीन्ज के लिए बहुत से राष्ट्रों को, और विशेषकर उन राष्ट्रों को, जो कि तेल-शोधन कार्य में पारंगत हैं, लिखा लेकिन उन्होंने मशीन देने से इनकार कर दिया, जिस से हमारे काम में बाधा पड़ी है?

श्री इकबाल सिंह: जहां तक गल्फ आफ कम्बे का संम्बन्ध है, वहां अभी तक ड्रिलिंग नहीं हो रहा है। 1964 में एक इटालियन फर्म, ई० एन० आई० से इस बारे में समझौता हुआ था कि वह कंट्रेक्ट ड्रिलिंग करेगी। जिस प्लेटफ़ार्म से उसने ड्रिलिंग करना था, वह प्लेटफ़ार्म इटली के समुन्दर में तबाह हो गया। उसके बाद उसने गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया को बता दिया कि वह इस काम को नहीं कर सकती है। बाद में कई और कम्पनीज की आफ़र्ज आई हैं और उनके साथ नेगोशिएशन्ज हो रही हैं।

Vigyan Mandirs

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***361. Shri Maurya:**
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of the pattern of Central financial assistance to the State Governments for setting up of Vigyan Mandirs during the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the assistance proposed to be given to the State Governments?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री मौर्य: श्रीमन्, चूंकि विज्ञान का विकास ही आज की दुनिया में सबसे अधिक महत्व रखता है, इसलिए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने प्रान्तों को विशेष रूप से कोई सहायता देने की कोई योजना बनाई है?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: There was a phased programme of starting one Vigyan Mandir in each district from the Second Five-Year Plan, but after the completion of the Third Five-Year Plan, of course, the Finance Commission has given such sanctions to the State Governments so that the existing Vigyan Mandirs should be looked after by the State Governments and some money is provided for the fourth Five-Year Plan which awaits finalisation.

श्री मौर्य : इस तथ्य को सामने रखते हुए कि प्रान्तों में हमारे जो साइंस पढ़ाने वाले छोटे छोटे कालेज हैं, जिनमें ज्यादातर प्राइवेट कालेज हैं, जिनको सरकार से सहायता . . .

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भगत दर्शन) : माननीय सदस्य जरा जोर से बोलें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का सवाल उनको सुनाई नहीं दे रहा है ।

श्री मौर्य : श्रीमन्, मैं जान-बूझ कर धीरे बोल रहा हूं, क्योंकि उपमंत्री महोदय बहुत धीरे बोल रही हैं, जिसके कारण मैं सुन नहीं पा रहा हूं कि वह क्या कह रही हैं। दूसरों के लिए कहते हैं जोर से बोलो ।

तो श्रीमन्, मैं यह कह रहा था कि प्रान्तों में जो छोटे छोटे साइंस के कालिजेज हैं जिनको सरकार से सहायता मिलती है, ज्यादातर वह प्राइवेट इन्स्टीट्यूशंस हैं, उनमें साइंस पढ़ाने को कोई विशेष सुविधा नहीं हैं, इसके लिए भी केन्द्र की सरकार ने कोई विशेष प्रोग्राम बनाया है जिससे कि वहां पर ठीक से पढ़ाई हो सके ?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: Vigyan Mandirs are conceived and implemented not for strengthening the science teaching in the colleges, private or Government, but they are specifically meant to impart knowldge in the rural areas to the farmers and others on improvement of agriculture and certain other minimum scientific knowledge to the rural population.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The whole matter of vigyan mandirs is a proof that the Government moves in such a slow speed that is against all the promises which have been made for every type of progress, especially in the field of scientific education amongst the farmers. There was a committee appointed and it has made certain recommendations. So far the recommendations of that committee have not been implemented. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why this matter has been still kept under consideration and why it is pending still.

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: The Balwantray Committee made certain recommendations. Because this was thought to be a very important programme, they recommended that for its better implementation, the administration of these vigyan mandirs may be handed over to the State Governments, which has been done in 1963-64. Then, the finance, hundred per cent for recurring and the equipment, had to be met by the Central Government, which has been done in 1965-66. But the sites and buildings have to be given by the State Governments. I myself have been in correspondence with so many State Governments and I am sorry to say that they have not responded to increase the number of vigyan mandirs by giving certain facilities. Then, this was given to certain private institutions also working in the rural areas having the rural training centres, etc. The recommendation of the Finance Commission was that the schemes of the Planning Commission which have been implemented during the Third Plan should be completely handed over to the State Governments and the new vigyan mandirs to be started should be taken by us. The State Governments should show more interest and we are pursuing it.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि यह विज्ञान मंदिर मुख्य रूप से गांव वालों के लिए होंगे और प्रत्येक प्रदेश की स्थिति भिन्न-भिन्न होती है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या प्रत्येक प्रदेश के लिए इस प्रकार की योजना बनाई गई है कि वहां की आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए वहां के विद्यार्थियों को और किसानों को जो इतने पढ़े-लिखे नहीं हैं किस रूप में यह विज्ञान पहुंचाया जायगा खास तौर से खेती के लिए और ग्रामोद्योगों के लिए ?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: They were transferred to the State Governments for the simple reason that there will be more utilisation of their facilities. There is a laboratory; there is a library, there is a museum and then various seminars and short-term courses are conducted and science clubs amongst the farmers are formed. It was thought that by transferring the administration of these vigyan mandirs to the State Governments, and Community Development Departments also taking interest, these would function better and that was the recommendation of the Balwantray Committee also.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: My point has not been replied to. My question was whether there are different schemes for the different States because the conditions differ from State to State.

Mr. Speaker: Even after such a long reply, he is not satisfied! Mr. D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am one of those unfortunate persons who have visited a few Vigyan Mandirs and I think it is a misnomer to call them Vigyan Mandirs. They do not have the architectural beauty of any kind of temple; they do not have any laboratories or libraries or anything of that kind; the only things that they have are cobwebs and dust. When the Central Government are doling out money to State Governments for this purpose, may I know what efforts Government are making to see that these Vigyan Mandirs really serve the interests of students and the rural population and the knowledge of agricultural know-how is spread?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): Vigyan Mandirs, if properly worked, properly utilised, properly planned, can play a very big part in the propagation of scientific knowledge in our country. Our idea of Vigyan Mandirs is that we must take science to the villages. After all, 80 per cent of India's population live in rural areas. We may have laboratories in colleges; we may have laboratories in universities, but we want our farmers to become scientific-minded and this scheme was planned with the best of intentions. First the Centre had the administrative charge and then, as my colleague pointed out, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Committee, we handed it over to the States. May I give the figures? It is not so bad as it seems.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: Mr. D. C. Sharma said that there were only cobwebs.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I shall come to that also.

The position is that there should be 320 Vigyan Mandirs. At present there are only 52 Vigyan Mandirs spread over various States. One of my hon. friends asked me, "is it left to the State to decide as to what type of Vigyan Mandir they should have". I would say, yes; it is so to a large extent; the State puts forward the project, we approve of it and then the Vigyan Mandir is set up.

My hon. friend, Mr. D. C. Sharma, is not right in what he had said. Our idea of Vigyan Mandir is not only a laboratory; a Vigyan Mandir must be an institution where the villagers should learn something of science without having expensive experiments and so on; they should learn something about farming.

Shri Hem Barua: Your idea is good, but it does not materialise.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am sorry to say that the States have not taken as much interest in the scheme as we took.

Shri Tyagi: What is the total expenditure? I think they should be closed down.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Yashpal Singh.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा यह प्रश्न है कि क्या फायदा इससे ? करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करने के बाद फिर ग्राप बाद में कहेंगे कि एक्सपेरिमेंट नाकामयाब हुआ । मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि ऐग्रीकल्चर में जो पैदवार की कमी है वह विज्ञान की कमी के करण नहीं बल्कि पानी की कमी के कारण है । तो बजाय इसके कि विज्ञान मन्दिरों में रुपया खराब करें उस रुपये को नहरों में और ट्यूबवेल्स में लगायें । जो विज्ञान ग्राप दे रहे हैं वह बेकार है । उससे कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकता है । तो क्या ग्राप इस पर विचार करेंगे कि विज्ञान के बजाय प्रैक्टिकल नालेज होनी चाहिए ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Science is not completely useless. I assure my hon. friends that if we had more science in our country, we would have more production, better production. Our people would become scientific-minded and we shall shed some of our prejudices and superstitions and become a modern nation.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question. Mr. Vishwa Nath Pandey.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: Why does he not contradict what Mr. D. C. Sharma said about cobwebs?

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

तेल की खोज के लिये ग्रमरीकी सहयोग

*362. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय** : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री 23 मार्च, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 730 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांच ग्रमरीकी तेल कम्पनियों ने भारत में तेल की खोज के लिये सरकार को सहयोग देने की पेशकश की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में बातचीत ग्रन्तिम चरण में पहुंच गई है; और

(ग) उसका परिणाम क्या निकला है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Interest in possible collaboration had been expressed by more than half a dozen American firms, but detailed offers have been received only from two firms.

(b) Negotiations are in progress.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इन ग्रमरीकन कम्पनियों के ग्रलावा ग्रौर भी किसी ग्रन्य-देश की कम्पनी ने इस कार्य में सहयोग देने के लिये ग्रापके पास प्रस्ताव भेजा है ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : ये 6 ग्रमरीकन कम्पनियां हैं, जिन्होंने ग्राफर भेजी है—

1. ऐशलैण्ड रिफायनरी कम्पनी,

2. कान्टीनेन्टल ग्रायल कम्पनी, . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : सुनाई नहीं पड़ रहा है ।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब बजाये मेम्बर की तरफ़ मुंह करके जवाब दें, मेरी तरफ़ मुंह कर के जवाब दें ।

श्री इकबाल सिंह : हमारे पास 6 ग्रमरीकन कम्पनियों ने ग्राफर भेजी थी । इन के पहले बी० ग्रो० सी० ने भी कुछ इन्टरेस्ट शो किया था, लेकिन बाद में उन्होंने कह दिया कि हमें कोई इन्टरेस्ट नहीं है । इन के ग्रलावा रशिया की तरफ़ से भी एक ग्राफर ग्राई है, जिस में उन्होंने कहा है कि वह भी इस में कुछ इन्टरेस्ट ले सकते हैं ।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : सरकार के पास जो साधन हैं जैसे सर्वेक्षण विभाग है, उस सर्वेक्षण विभाग की ग्रोर से खोज क्यों नहीं की जाती ? क्या इस का कारण

यह है कि इस सर्वेक्षण विभाग के पास उचित और सामयिक यन्त्र नहीं हैं, जिस के कारण ये लोग इस काम को कर नहीं पाते हैं और विदेशों से सहायता लेने की आवश्यकता पड़ रही है ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : जहां तक समुद्र से तेल खोज करने का सवाल है, पिछले 10 सालों में काफ़ी तरक्की हुई है और डेवेलपमेंट हुआ है। लेकिन बहुत कम देश हैं जिनके पास समुद्र से खोज करने के साधन मौजूद हैं। इस के खोज करने के तीन किस्म के प्लेटफार्म होते हैं एक फिक्स्ड प्लेटफर्म का तरीका जो कि रशियन तरीका है, दूसरा फलोटिंग प्लेटफार्म का तरीका है, जिसे अमरीका ने परफेक्ट किया है और तीसरा मोबाइल प्लेटफार्म का तरीका है, जिसे इटली और कान्टीनेन्टल फ्रान्स ने परफेक्ट किया है। इन मुल्कों के सिवा दुनिया में बहुत से मुल्क हैं जिनके पास ये साधन मौजूद नहीं हैं।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it a fact that we have signed an agreement with a small American Company, namely the Ashland Oil Co. for oil exploration along the offshore coast of the Gulf of Cambay and if so, why is it that this small company has been chosen and negotiations have almost been completed within six months? May I know also whether it is correct that if they find oil, they will exploit it also?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): It is a small company, and I think that it is an advantage because we are not combining with any of the international majors. as they are called. I am surprised that the hon. Member should take exception to our combining or joining with a small company. Negotiations have been going on for more than a year. It is because they have the know-how and they have the foreign exchange which will be needed in very large quantities that we want to combine with them.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My question has not been answered. It may be that I could not take my point clear. Whether it is a small company or a big company is not the point. What is it that we have found to be of special importance for us from our point of view which has made us enter into an agreement with this small company? Have we of any special advantage out of this?

Shri Alagesan: We have not enterd into any agreement with them yet. Negotiations are still going on. The agreement is still to be entered into. I have just answered what it is that has made us go to them. We do not have the technical skill and the technical know-how in the matter of offshore drilling. It is a very special kind of job and we do not have the technical know-how in that regard.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : एक समय था जब अमरीका के एक बड़े अमरीकी श्री डलेस ने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान की भूमि में एक बून्द भी तेल नहीं मिल सकता है। लेकिन आज ये अमरीकन कम्पनियां बड़े जोश से हिन्दुस्तान में आना चाहती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि खाद की तरह से ऐसी कौनसी रियायतें भारत सरकार ने उनको दी हैं, जिससे उन्होंने बिलकुल राइट एबाउट टर्न कर लिया है और यहां आना चाहती हैं।

श्री इकबाल सिंह : इस बात का कोई सवाल नहीं है। जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान में अमरीकन कम्पनियों के आने का ताल्लुक है, कुछ अमरीकन कम्पनियां पहले भी हिन्दुस्तान में थीं और वे अपनी रिफायनरीज यहां पर लगा रही हैं, उनका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम बहुत पहले का यहां पर है। जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान की अपनी खोज का ताल्लुक है, हिन्दुस्तान ने इस में काफी

तरक्की की है। बहुत से देशों ने इस में हमारी मदद भी की है, रूस ने भी मदद की है और देशों ने भी की है। अब वे क्यों आना चाहती हैं, इसलिये आना चाहती हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान चाहता है कि अपने समुद्र से का.फ. सारा तेल निकाले ताकि हमारी क्रूड आयल की कमी पूरी हो सके। अब जो उस काम को कर सकता है, उसको ही वह काम दिया जा सकता है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : हम जब भी सरकार की बात सुनते हैं, भाषण सुनते हैं, तो उसमें यही सुनाई देता है कि हिन्दुस्तान ने बहुत तरक्की की है, परन्तु जब भी कोई छोटे से छोटा काम हो, या बड़े से बड़ा काम हो, ये हर जगह यही कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां ऐसे विशेषज्ञ नहीं हैं, हम को इतना ज्ञान नहीं है कि हम उस काम को कर सकें और बाहर से विशेषज्ञों को बुलाते हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में आप कैसे आत्म-निर्भर हो सकेंगे। आप तेल को ही लीजिये या किसी भी चीज को लीजिये, आप कैसे आत्म-निर्भर होंगे और हो सकेंगे तो कब तक ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : आत्म-निर्भर होने के लिये कोशिश हो रही है और जरूर आत्म-निर्भर होंगे, एक दिन ऐसा जरूर आयेगा जब हम आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेंगे।

श्री शिवनारायण : जापान पड़ोसी मुल्क है, और यह मुल्क सऊदी अरेबिया में तेल निकालने में बड़ा एक्सपर्ट माना जाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या भारत सरकार ने जापान के किसी आदमी को यहां आने का मौका दिया है ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : हमने मौका नहीं दिया है। लेकिन जापान वाले अगर इसमें किसी किस्म का इन्टरेस्ट शो करेंगे तो हम उसको खुश आमदीद कहेंगे।

Shri P. C. Borooah: Have Government fixed any basic criteria relating to the maximum profit that can be repatriated in foreign exchange and also equity participation in regard to this foreign collaboration? If so, what are they?

Shri Alagesan: The hon. Member was not present here. Government will hold 51 per cent of the shares and the foreign collaborator 49 per cent.

I should like to put this question in proper perspective. During the Third Plan period, we had to import as much as 32 million tons of crude oil costing in foreign exchange Rs. 318 crores; in the Fourth Plan period, it has been estimated that we will have to import about 49 million tons of crude oil costing .470 crores in foreign exchange. If by additional effort, we are able to find even one million tons of crude oil, it will mean a saving of about Rs. 9.5 crores in foreign exchange. That is the urgency.

Shri Nambiar: Arising out of the first questions, the Hon. Minister answered that the Soviet Union is not in a position to drill oil off-shore beyond 50 feet, whereas to the second question the reply was that the Soviet Union has offered to collaborate. In regard to the reply to the second question, why is it that the Soviet Union is not taken as a collaborator for drilling oil because the Soviet Union is very much interested in getting oil for India?

Shri Iqbal Singh: I have only said that the Soviet method is practical only to drilling upto 50—60 feet depth. The Soviet Union have also mentioned this and said that they are ready to do drilling upto 50—60 feet. Our difficulty is that the structures we have so far delinated are more than 50—60 feet deep. They go to 200 feet deep.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: The Minister spoke about Russian inclination to collaborate in this field. May I know what were the Russian suggestions about the development of indigenous capacity in terms of suitable

drills and platforms and allied machinery for offshore drilling, and to what extent the Russians were prepared to enter into financial collaboration on rupee payment basis?

Shri Iqbal Singh: As I said earlier, there are three ways of drilling offshore. One is the fixed platform method or the Russian method; this can be practical only upto 50—60 feet. The second is the floating platform method; this is a method the Americans have specialised in. It can drill upto 600 feet. The third is the mobile method which can go from 50 to 200 feet.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: The question which has been put must be answered, to what extent the Russians were prepared to finance it.

Mr. Speaker: If that method was not suitable, where is the question of Financing it?

Shri Daji: In view of our own and Pakistan's sad experience that these American and English companies went on drilling but failed to produce any oil, has/any time limit been placed for possible drilling operations, or has any limit been placed on the marketing of the produce if the produce is manufactured?

Shri Alagesan: As far as marketing goes, we will take the entire oil that is to be found, because of our deficit. Our imports of crude oil are very large at present.

Shri Daji: Who will market it in India, the Government or the company?

Shri Alagesan: It will be sold to us. We will own 51 per cent of it; we will take the other 59 per cent at a fixed price.

Shri Nambiar: What about the time-limit?

Shri Alagesan: The time limit will be 20 years.

Mr. Speaker: He wanted to know whether there is a time limit for the possibility of exploration, for finding out whether actually the oil is there or not, not the whole term of lease that will be entered into.

Shri Alagesan: If we start exploration now, it may take about three years for us to know whether there is oil or not. We will be able to produce oil only after three years.

Workers in Rayon Factories

***365. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the people working in Rayon Factories generally suffer from the occupational diseases due to fume;

(b) if so, the steps taken to compel the employers to get all the workers insured at their cost; and

(c) the nature of other amenities to be provided for workers in these factories?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Workers working in Viscose Rayon Factories are likely to suffer from effects of vapour of Carbon disulphide, sulpher dioxide and hydrogen sulphide if proper hygienic measures are not adopted.

(b) The question of compelling employers to insure their workers at their cost does not arise as these factories are covered under the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 and the workers are provided medical treatment, sickness and disability benefits under the Act.

(c) The provision of amenities is governed by the Factories Act, 1948 and the State Inspectors of Factories are empowered to see that these are provided.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The answer is most unfortunate. My question was whether it is a fact that the people

working in rayon factories generally suffer from the occupational diseases due to fume, and the hon. Minister has said that in the viscose department certain workers do suffer, but at the same time he has replied that because they are governed by the ESI scheme, if they are sick, they will be given proper treatment. My question is whether it is a fact that the employers have refused to give them either additional pay for the hazards of this skilled job involving occupational diseases or to give proper protection against the fume in the viscose, and if so, whether Government have issued any directions to the rayon industry to give this protection or increase their salary.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: A survey was carried out in a number of rayon factories, and the Director-General of Factory Advice Service made certain recommendations, and those recommendations aimed at ensuring safety of workers working in such factories, and those recommendations have been carried out in most cases.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that the employees' unions or the workers' unions of all the rayon factories in Bombay, Kanpur and other places have unanimously demanded the appointment of a wage board to consider not only their service conditions but their working conditions, and if so, what is the reaction of the Government, whether the wage board would be formed?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Wage board is quite a different thing. The Director-General of Factory Advice Service has formulated a plan whether he is going to carry out a very detailed survey of the working of these viscose plants and actually he has instructed the director in charge of the Nagda plant to get in touch with the administration and start the detailed surveys. As a result of these surveys necessary action will be taken.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question was specific: whether the employees of these factories have unanimously demanded the appointment of a wage board for two purposes for the betterment of their service conditions and wages and also to consider the hazardous work that they are doing. I want a specific reply.

Mr. Speaker: The wage board must be dealing with the remuneration that has to be given they may take into consideration the working conditions also, the risks involved, and all these things. He says that that is a different thing and therefore he is not a swering that. About the wage board, he has answered that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If he cannot answer now, let him ask for notice.

Shri A. P. Sharma: The hon. Deputy Minister just now said that a survey was conducted in the rayon factories. What is the result of the survey? Does it indicate how many workers suffer from occupantional diseases and how much compensation was paid to them?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The survey did revealed that there were some instances of disease and poisoning cases.

Mr. Speaker: He wants figures. Can he give them?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: So far, officially under section 89 of the Factories Act, no ease of poisoning had been reported to us.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह जो रेयन कारखानों के बारे में इनक्वायरी ग्राज से दस-बारह साल पहले हुई थी उसमें कारखानों के इन्स्पेक्टर जनरल ने एक रिपोर्ट दी थी कि इन कारखानों में जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं वे पांच घंटे प्रतिदिन से ग्रधिक काम न करें ग्रौर पांच साल से ग्रधिक की सर्विस न लेवें, इस प्रकार की जो उन्होंने रिपोर्ट दी थी उस पर कुछ ग्रमल किया गया है यदि नहीं तो उसका क्या कारण है ग्रौर यह जो उन्होंने

सिफारिशें की थीं उन्हें कई कारखानों के द्वारा बिलकुल माना नहीं जा रहा है तो उसके लिए सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : यह सिफारिश ज्यादातर लोगों ने मान ली हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं इनके न माने जाने का उदाहरण दे सकता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि मान ली हैं अब मैं क्या करूं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बिलकुल नहीं मानी जा रही हैं लोग बड़े परेशान हो रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पर्टिकुलर इस्टांसेज मंत्री जी के पास लिख कर भेज दीजिये ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैंने कहा ज्यादा तादाद में मान ली गई हैं ।

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Have any preventive measures been thought out so that they may not fall prey to such diseases. If so, what are they?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The steps taken are given in the Factories Act and in the schedule. The factory inspectorate is responsible to ensure that workers are not made to work under conditions which are detrimental to their health.

Shri Oza: Because of the technological and industrial progress, it is sufficiently known in which industries workers suffer from occupational diseases and it is not necessary to have fresh surveys. Before licences are issued, should not the Government insist upon the employers to make provision for the safety of the workers so that they may not get these diseases?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That is done.

Shri Priya Gupta: Under the Factories and other Compensation Acts, because of lacunae in the provisions, for which reasonable amendments are to be brought forward by the government, especially by Mr. Jagjivan Ram who is our Labour Minister, payment of compensation for the trade disease or other diseases could not be given. Will the Government consider amending the Factories Act and the Schedule under the Workmen's Compensation Act?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): It is general question. If he points out specific provisions of the Factories Act where there are the lacunae, certainly we would consider that.

Shri Daji: The House will be shocked to know that the report of the expert committee says that 20 per cent of the workers suffer from vomitting, 15 per cent from insomnia and five per cent from impotency. Two important steps recommended by the expert committee appointed by the Government of India were (1) a five-hour working day and (2) complete air conditioning in the gas department. Will the Government tell the House whether any one of these recommendations has been carried out in any one of these factories in the country?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As I stated before, there are at present 10 such factories and in most of them it has been carried out.

Shri Daji: What about the five-hour week? (*Interruption*). Does the Minister know what he is talking about?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं इसका प्रमाण दे सकता हूं । नागदा में जा कर देख लें । वहां बड़ी गड़बड़ी है । यह मेरे क्षेत्र की बात है ।

Mr. Speaker: There is a great difference of opinion about that. The Minister might look into it. The hon. Member has mentioned two things: five-hour work per day in the factories and air-conditioning. This might

be looked into and then a statement might be made by the Minister.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I will look into it and place the information on the Table of the House.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मेरे क्षेत्र की बात है । नागदा मेरे क्षेत्र में . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से तो मैं बोलने नहीं दे सकता हूं । मैंने कह तो दिया है कि मिनिस्टर साहब स्टेटमेंट करें। वह स्टेटमेंट दे देंगे ।

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Let him write to me; I will take action.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is the Government aware that licences for rayon factories have been given at the cost of the handloom factories on the one hand, and the monopolists have been managing to get more factories on the other hand? The factory at Nagda is the kinpin of all these factories. I want to know whether the monopolists pressurise the State Governments and make all the labour provisions useless and liquidate them. In what way does the Government of India step into these poison cases where the labour is sweated and where the labour is affected to a very much higher degree than in any other factories? I want to know whether we should write letters to him or whether the Government themselves would interfere in it and improve the conditions.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: He has put the question as well as all the details about the implementation of labour legislation and the administration of the department. The hon. Member is aware that **the enforcement of the** Factories Act is the responsibility of the State Governments. Let us hope that the State Governments will establish the machinery to enforce them.

श्री बड़े : नागदा के स्टेशन पर बड़ी बदबू आती है । वहां आप बैठ भी नहीं सकते हैं । वहां पर जितने मजदूर काम करते हैं वे कितने बीमार पड़ते हैं यह आपके वहां जो डाक्टर हैं उनसे आप पता लगा सकते हैं । इंस्पैक्टर जाता है । उसको मुगालते में डाल कर वापिस भेज दिया जाता है । उसको एयर कंडिशंड कर दिया गया है ऐसी रिपोर्ट आपको किस ने दी है ? बदबू नहीं आती है इसके बारे में आपको रिपोर्ट किसने दी है ? पांच घंटे से ज्यादा वर्कर काम नहीं करते हैं ऐसी सूचना आपको कहां से मिली है ?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Who has said that it has been air-conditioned? I do not think anybody has said that it is air-conditioned.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपमंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि सबकी सबको मान लिया गया है । नागदा भी उसमें आ जाता है ।

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We have no information whether that has been air-conditioned or not. I am not in a position to say that. Whatever measures have been recommended, I will bring them to the notice of the State authorities.

Shri Hem Barua: Why should India have rayon factories only for a few fashionable people?

Mr. Speaker: Because India has to cate to the needs of Shri Hem Barua as well!

Shri Hem Barua: They are for me?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Ever since the rayon industry has been established in this country, may I know if any survey or surveys have been conducted in order to find out to what extent the workers working in some sections of this industry are prone to occupational diseases and, if so, what are the results of those survey reports?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: There is a report called the Survey of carbon disulphide, hydrogen sulphide and sulphur dioxide hazards of viscose rayon industry factories in India, and I would advise the hon. Member to read it.

Stamps to earn Foreign Exchange

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***366. Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Rishang Keishing:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article published in the *Statesman* of the 21st May, 1966, in which lethargy of the P. & T. Department in the matter of issue of stamps for earning foreign exchange has been alleged; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Government is already alive to the situation. For want of adequate equipment for printing of stamps in multi-colour in the Nasik Security Press and the tight foreign exchange position, the number of special stamps to be issued in a year has to be restricted. For the same reason it has also not been possible to bring out large size multi-coloured stamps depicting the flora, fauna, architecture and beauty spots of India.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस डिपार्टमेंट में सभी लोटस ईटर्ज हैं क्या कोई एक्टिव भी है ? मैं चार घंटे तक ऋषिकेश पोस्ट आफिस में खड़ा रहा लेकिन मुझे पंद्रह पैसे वाला लिफाफा नहीं मिल सका । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो स्टेट्समेन में निकला है इसके लिए किसको जिम्मेदार ठहराया गया है क्या किसी के खिलाफ कोई एक्शन भी लिया गया है या नहीं लिया गया है ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : कमेमोरेटिव स्टैम्प्स के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं या ग्राडिनरी स्टैम्प्स के बारे में ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : स्टेट्समेन में जो आया है फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाने के लिए उसके लिए किसको जिम्मेवार ठहराया गया है, कौन दोषी पाया गया है और उसके खिलाफ क्या एक्शन लिया गया है ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : स्टेट्समेन में जो आया है उसको हमने देखा है। उसमें किसी की कोई जिम्मेवारी नहीं है। हम लोग खुद चिंतित हैं और कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जितनी अधिक से अधिक कमेमोरेटिव स्टेम्प्स हम निकाल सकें निकालें। इसमें हमारा फायदा ही है। देश और विदेश में हमारा नाम होता है और पैसा भी हमें मिलता है। लेकिन दो दिक्कत की बातें हैं। एक तो यह है कि यह हमारे डिपार्टमेंट का काम नहीं है। नासिक प्रेस में यह चीज छपती है। नासिक प्रेस वालों के पास इतना काम है कि वे और ज्यादा नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमने बहुत कोशिश की है लेकिन बारह से ज्यादा हम अभी तक नहीं करवा पाए हैं एक साल में। पिछले दो सालों में हमने बड़ी मिन्नत खुशामद फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री की करके हम बड़ी मुश्किल से इस नम्बर को एक दो ही बढ़ा पाये हैं। बड़े बड़े नेताओं की जितनी हम निकाल सकते थे निकालने की कोशिश की है। मुल्क बहुत बड़ा है और कितने ही बड़े बड़े लोग मर गए हैं। सोशल रिफार्मर बड़े बड़े साधु-सन्त आदि की तादाद भी उसी तरह से हर प्रान्त में बढ़ी है। बड़े बड़े आदमी हमारे इधर के साथी और अपोजीशन वाले भी हमको हमेशा लिखते रहते हैं कि फलां फलां की निकलें। हम कोशिश में हैं कि उन सब की निकलें। लेकिन आप देखें कि कुछ बड़े बड़े लोग हो चुके हैं जैसे सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल और श्री सी० आर० दास जैसे और उनको मरे हुए इतने दिन हो गए हैं लेकिन उनके स्टेम्प भी हमने पिछले दो सालों में निकाले हैं। हमारी बड़ी कोशिश है कि फ़लोरा और फौना के भी निकलें। हम पिछले साल जर्मनी गए थे। वहां हमने मल्टी कलर्ड

मशीन देखी थी जो बहुत सुन्दर थी। वह कमेमोरेटिव स्टेम्प्स निकालती थी। हमारी बड़ी कोशिश है कि वह मशीन हमको मिल जाए और उसकी मदद से हम भी यहां निकालें आपकी तरह से हम भी चिंतित हैं लेकिन जितना अधिक हो सकता है हम निकालने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : नासिक प्रेस के ऊपर इतना भार है और काम वहां सब नहीं हो पा रहा है तो दूसरा कोई प्रेस आप क्यों कायम नहीं करते हैं ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : स्टेम्प छापने की बात ऐसी है कि आर्डिनरी प्रेस में ये नहीं छप सकते हैं जहां कहीं चाहें वहां नहीं इनको छापने के लिए भेज सकते हैं। यह बड़ी जवाब देही की चीज़ है और पैसे का सवाल है। सिक्योरिटी प्रेस दूसरा हो तो यह हो सकता है। वह हम करें। लेकिन आप देखें कि दिल्ली के किसी प्रेस में अगर आप चाहते हैं कि इनको छापने के लिए भेज दिया जाए जहां अखबार छपते हैं वहां भेज दिया जाए तो वह नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हम बड़े जागरूक हैं लेकिन समय की कठिनाई है फारेन एक्सचेंज की कठिनाई है, बिल्डिंग की कठिनाई है, प्रेस की कठिनाई है, जर्मनी में बहुत अच्छी मशीन है वह हमारे पास नहीं है इसलिए कठिनाई है और इन कठिनाइयों की वजह से हम कुछ नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि और इनके सामने इतनी कठिनाइयां है और लिस्ट लम्बी है तो इनके पास अगर इस देश के प्रथम सेनानी मज़हरूल-हक जैसे व्यक्ति का नाम आता है तो उनके नाम को पैंडिंग लिस्ट में रखने के बजाय बिल्कुल ही उसकी छटनी क्यों ये कर देते हैं ? इसका क्या कारण है ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होना चाहिये कि इसका फैसला फिलैटली कमेटी जो हमारी है और जिसमें एक्सपर्ट हैं और मेम्बर पार्लिमेंट भी हैं और जो एडवाइज़री कमेटी है वही करती है। आम तौर पर हम उसके काम में इंटरफीयर नहीं करते हैं। जितने भी नाम हमारे पास आते हैं उनको हम उसके पास भेज देते हैं। माननीय सदस्य पिछले दो सालों की लिस्ट को देखें तो उनको पता चलेगा कि नम्बर बारह ही है। उसको बढ़ाने की ताकत होती तो हम बढ़ाते। बहुत बड़े बड़े लोगों के नाम हमारे सामने थे। और भी जो छूटे-लोग थे हम चाहते थे कि उनके भी निकलें। हमारी बड़ी कोशिश थी कि नम्बर बढ़े और जितने बड़े बड़े लोग मर गए हैं उन सब के हम निकाल दे लेकिन जो कठिनाई है वह आपके सामने है।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि बहुत से लोग इधर मरे हैं और और मरते जाते हैं इसलिए बड़ी दिक्कत हो रही है। सरदार भगत सिंह का नाम दिये हुए काफी दिन हो गए हैं। इनके बारे में मैंने लिखा भी था और कहा था कि उनका स्टेम्प निकलना चाहिये। उनका नाम कमेटी के सामने गया भी था और वहां से वापिस आ भी गया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कारण है कि उनका स्मारक टिकट नहीं निकल रहा है और कब तक वह निकलेगा, क्या आपके पास समय नहीं है या धन नहीं है ? क्या कठिनाई है उनका स्मारक टिकट निकालने के रास्ते में ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : यह सुझाव कमेटी के पास भेज दिया गया है जो कि इस पर गौर करेगी।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पीछे महात्मा गांधी, श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू और श्री रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर की स्मृति में जो विशेष डाक-टिकट जारी की

गई उन से संचार मंत्रालय को कितना विदेशी मुद्रा का लाभ हुआ ? उस अनुभव को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या पीछे कोई ऐसा सुझाव आया था कि भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष में होने वाले शहीदों की स्मृति में कोई विशेष डाक-टिकट निकाला जाये ? यदि हां, तो उस विचार को क्यों स्थगित कर दिया गया ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : इस समय मैं यह नहीं बता सकता हूं कि एक एक आदमी के स्टेम्प से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हुई। सब तरह के जो स्टेम्प्स बाहर भेजे गए उनसे 150 हजार रुपये का फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज आया है। मेरे पास इस वक्त अलग अलग स्टेम्प से मिलने वाले फौरेन एक्सचेंज का ब्यौरा नहीं है। शहीदों की स्मृति में विशेष डाक-टिकट निकालने के विषय में एक सुझाव आया है जिसको देखा जा रहा है। जिन व्यक्तियों के स्टेम्प निकाले गए हैं वे भी तो शहीद हैं, वे सब से बड़े शहीद हैं।

Shri Alvares: Is it a fact that the number of persons whose memory is awaiting commemoration is beyond the potential of the Security Press to meet?

Mr. Speaker: That is what he has said.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that some time ago when Shri Satya Narayan Sinha was not the Minister of Communications, after years of pressure in Parliament and outside, the Government agreed to and actually did bring out a special stamp in honour of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose which brought in its wake an enormous demand from the countries of Asia and also Europe, but Government did not meet the demand which could have brought a lot of foreign exchange, and if so, the reasons therefor?

Shri D. C. Sharma: He is still alive. How can you bring out a commemorative stamp?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Look into the matter.

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Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We have issued that stamp, but we will look into the suggestion of the hon. Member.

Education Programme for Fourth Plan

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*368. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the education programme for the Fourth Plan has been finalised;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the total outlay for education in the Fourth Plan?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

An educational plan involving an outlay of Rs. 1260 crores as approved by the National Development Council in its meeting held in September 1965 has been formulated. Since the question of the final outlay for education is still under the consideration of the Planning Commission, the plan might need revision.

2. The main features of the plan are as follows:

(a) to provide free and universal primary education, eliminate stagnation and wastage and introduce work orientation as an integral part of educational processes;

(b) to accelerate girls' education and remove the present disparity between enrolment of boys and enrolment of girls;

(c) to emphasise science education vocational education and diversified courses at the secondary stage;

(d) to improve the standard and quality of education at all stages, particularly at the university stage by restricting admissions;

(e) to provide adequate facilities for the training of school teachers both on full-time basis and through correspondence courses; to improve teacher training institutes by providing adequate instructional facilities;

(f) to expand facilities for technical education in relation to the assessed demand for engineers and technicians and to improve the standard and quality of training; to expand facilities for post-graduate engineering and research; and to establish specialised technical institutes in certain fields;

(g) to produce model text-books, reformulate school curriculum; reform examination system; produce instructunal materials and to expand educational research in relation to national problems;

(h) to organise on a national scale programmes of social education including adult literacy, production of literature and reading materials and establishment of a net work of libraries.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I find that the statement, apart from the mention of a tentative figure of outlay at Rs. 1,260 crores, is very abstract and general; there is no specific proposal at all in the statement. May I know if there is any idea on the part of the Ministry to see that the Constitutional directive about compulsory and free education of all children between six and fourteen years of age will be implemented in the cours of the Fourth Five Year Plan period?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are attaching the greatest importance to the Constitutional directive and for the information of my hon. friend I might point out that when the allocation was Rs. 1,260 crores we had reserved as much as 31.6 per cent for elementary education. The total allocation was Rs. 398.50 crores. So, we are not oblivious of the fact but, unfortunately, we have not yet been able to carry out the Constitutional directive.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the Minister having publicly stated, as far as I recollect, that the recommendations of the recently appointed Education Commission, which have been finalised, would also be sought to be implemented, may I know if in the course of the first years of the next Five-Year Plan those recommendations will be substantially implemented?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am keeping my fingers crossed. So far the allocation is Rs. 1,260 crores. I hope, when the Plan is finalised, they will not cut down this figure. and we will get sufficient resources to implement the Education Commission's report. I have already set up a unit in the Ministry to work out to what extent we can implement the recommendations as soon as possible. But without resources I cannot do anything.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : इस स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है :

> "To improve the standard and quality of education at all stages, particularly, at the University stage by restricting admissions".

इसमें पर्टिकुलरली यूनिवर्सिटी स्टेज की एजुकेशन के सुधार के बारे में कहा गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि प्राइमरी और सैकंडरी एजूकेशन का सुधार किये बगैर आगे की, अर्थात् यूनिवर्सिटी स्टेज की, एजूकेशन का सुधार कैसे होगा और इसलिए प्रारम्भिक एजूकेशन को भी इसमें शामिल क्यों नहीं किया गया है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As far as elementary education is concerned, we have to go on with expansion. The Constitution lays down that education of childern between 6—14 years should be free and compulsory. As far as secondary education is concerned, we

are, more and more, thinking of colleges. But as far as university education is concerned, our thinking is that it should be very restrictive and very selective. It does not mean that it is to deprive those students who want to get higher education, but not through colleges and universities. That is why we have a scheme of correspondence courses, of part-time colleges, of giving facilities to students to learn while they earn.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में गांवों में शिक्षा का प्रसार करने के लिए किस अनुपात से धन खर्च किया जायेगा, जबकि गांवों की संख्या नगरों से बहुत अधिक है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Elementary education is largely in villages. I am glad to inform the House that every village is demanding a school. There is so much desire for education. Parents want their children to go to schools. The States often cannot meet the demand. The expense is so high; they want a building and we want teachers. There is a genuine demand, genuine upsurge, in our country for education.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : सरकार धन लगाए। टीचर तो तैयार हैं।

Shri Muthiah: May I know the allocation for the University Grants Commission in the Fourth Plan?

Shri M. C. Chagla: On the basis of Rs. 1250 lakhs, it was Rs. 132.34 lakhs that is, 10.5 per cent of the total.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: One of the main features of the plan is to provide free and universal primary education. May I know whether, under this plan, anything is going to be done to provide free and universal primary education to the 6—14 years school-going group of children in the various cities of India? I want to know that because only 20 per cent of them get free primary education in a big city like Calcutta.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am sure, she is only referring to Calcutta.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In Bombay also.

Shri M. C. Chagla: In Bombay and other cities, it is free and compulsory. In Calcutta, only 20 per cent of urban children get education. I have told them that Bengal should give the lead in this country in the matter of education. It is unfortunate that today we have reached this stage that in the city of Calcutta only 20 per cent of the children get free and compulsory education.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What are you doing about it?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is a State subject. I can only draw their attention.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I would like to know as to how it is that the educational plan, as outlined in the statement before the House, does not mention even as a distant objective an improvement in the conditions of service of the whole class of teachers who have been subjected to inhuman conditions of work.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The status of teachers, the training of teachers and the emoluments of teachers are our primary concern. We are fully conscious of the fact that education cannot improve unless we look to the conditions of teachers.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: You have not mentioned it here.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: As I understand from the statement of the hon. Minister, the college education will be restrictive upto the Fourth Plan. May I know from him whether the students who are passing Higher Secondary Examination will not get admissions in the colleges because of that and, if so, what will be the fate of those students?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have already pointed out that we do not want to deny any student the right to higher education. It is the duty of the State to provide him higher education but not through colleges and universities. That is why we have a scheme of correspondence courses, part-time colleges, morning colleges and evening colleges. But there should be no student who wants higher education and who does not get it.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में सभी भारतीय भाषाओं की जननी संस्कृत भाषा की बराबर उपेक्षा की जाती रही और संस्कृत के लिए सब से कम राशि नियत की जाती थी, तो चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में क्या इस बात का ध्यान रखा जायेगा कि संस्कृत के जो विद्यालय या महाविद्यालय लगभग बन्द हो चुके हैं या बन्द होने जा रहे हैं इन की रक्षा के लिए विशेष रूप से कोई राशि नियत की जाये और उनमें गुरुकुलों की विशेष स्थिति रखी जाये ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Sanskrit is the classical language of India; it is the mother of most of the languages; and I realise the importance of Sanskrit. We are taking steps to see that Sanskrit is integrated in the three-language formula. I have received several representations that, in the three-language formula that we have adopted, Sanskrit has no place. I think it is a genuine complaint and we shall take steps to see that Sanskrit is not neglected, is not forgotten.

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

University at Berhampore, Orissa

\+

S.N.Q. 7. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Mohan Nayak:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any demand for the establishment of a University at Berhampore, Orissa;

(b) the recommendation of Government in this matter and whether the University Grants Commission has considered and come to any decision in this regard; and

(c) whether the State Government have also made a demand for the setting up of this University?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The general policy of the Government is to set up, as far as possible, University Centres instead of new universities during the Fourth Plan. A proposal for the establishment of a University at Berhampore has been received from the Government of Orissa and it will be given due consideration by the University Grants Commission and the Central Government in the light of the general policy and other relevant factors.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: While deciding on the policy of restricting the opening of new universities, may I know whether the Government took into consideration the demand of those areas which were long neglected and which have no facilities for university education? Would they give any special consideration to areas like these for opening new universities there?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I had been to Orissa myself. I had a discussion with the Chief Minister and the Education Minister and what I suggested to them was, "do not have new universities; have university centres and try to help build up university centres; we shall give you all the facilities; when these university centres grow, then we might consider having a university." Today we have about 65 universities in our country and many of them are sub-normal. A university costs Rs. 2 crores apart from land, then the recurring expenditure on it is Rs. 50 lakhs. Still they want to start universities.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is the Minister aware that, in spite of whatever discussions he might have had with the Chief Minister there a Committee was appointed to go into the question of establishment of new universities in Orissa and it recommended that there was an imperative necessity for the establishment of two universities, one at Berhampore and the other at Sambalpur; recently the Government of Orissa in a Press Communique has stated that they are going to introduce a Bill in the coming session of the Assembly for the establishment of two affiliating universities at Berhampore and Sambalpur. May I know whether they had the prior consent of the University Grants Commission and if the Bill is introduced, what will be the reaction of the Government?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have read the Press report with considerable regret, because at the Education Ministers' Conference in Madras, it was agreed that no new university should be started without the consent of the University Grants Commission and the Ministry of Education. As my hon. friend, knows 'university' is a State subject and if the State Government chooses to start a university, we cannot do anything. But this has not been done with the consent of the University Grants Commission or the Ministry of Education.

Shri P. K. Deo: Is it a fact that some time back when there was a proposal in the Orissa assembly for the establishment of a university at Sambalpur, the proposal was vehemently opposed by no less a person than the Chief Minister Shri Bijoyananda Patnaik, and now when the elections are coming such a proposal is being mooted in spite of the fact that the UGC has recommended that no such university is feasible in the near future?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am only concerned with educational decisions, not political ones.

Shri P. K. Deo: He should state the facts here.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Will the most clever Education Minister educate this House as to the restrictive practices on college education which may result in virtual strangulation of university education in India?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have already answered that question.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the fact that if in one case there are one or two affiliated colleges it can be called a university centre, and, therefore, the demand for a university is qualitatively different from the demand for what the Minister calls a university centre, may I know why it is that in the case of Orissa alone, Government are so stingy? Why is it that when as many as 65 universities have been set up all over India Government do not meet the demand of the people in this part of country, namely Orissa, which is very insistent and where the students are threatening to go on all kinds of very serious agitations over the issue of a university being established? Why is it that Government do not take a more liberal view of the matter and set up a university instead of a university centre?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As my hon. friend says the time has come to cry a halt, because there are 65 universities, and, therefore, the question is whether we should go on creating more universities. But may I point this out in fairness to the Orissa Government and make the whole matter quite clear? The UGC did say that on principle they were prepared to accept one more university for Orissa for this reason that the present Utkal University is an affiliating university. The UGC's advice is that every State should have one federal or unitary university. Orissa has none. But before the question of one university was considered, the Orissa Government sent a demand for

a second university. So, the UGC thought that the time had come when we had to look at the picture as a whole. Therefore, no final consent has been given either by the UGC or by the Union Government to the proposal of the Orissa Government, because they want to have not one university but two universities.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Why should Orissa suffer simply because there are 65 universities already in the whole country.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Orissa alone suffers. Orissa is not having a unitary university; Orissa is not having even two universities while it needs more than two perhaps. Why should Orissa alone suffer?

Shri Mohammed Koya: Kerala also.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government have any uniform and intelligent policy so far as the establishment of universities is concerned? Some States in this country have a surfeit of universities, such as States like UP, Madhya Pradesh etc., there are other States in this country like Orissa and unfortunate Assam and Kerala also where there is only one university; as you know, in poor backward Assam, there is only one university....

Mr. Speaker: What is the hon. Member's question? The main question relates to Orissa, but he has gone to Assam.

Shri Hem Barua: I am referring to Orissa also.

In this context, may I know why Government are having such a lopsided and haphazard attitude towards the establishment of universities in backward States, a discriminatory policy and so on?

Shri Tyagi: Population is also a factor.

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is our desire and anxiety to remove these imbalances between State and State; and we want to encourage those States to have more education, which have not reached the same level as others.

An hon. Member: But your policy does not indicate that.

Shri M. C. Chagla: But I would point out to my hon. friend that the way of doing it is not to start universities which the State is not in a position to finance, for which there are no professors, for which there is no equipment and so on, and which have got to go on functioning in a sub-normal way.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit while the Education Minister here is saying that there are no professors to man these universities, that professors can be had from other parts of India if a particular State does not have the professors? On what ground, why should the State's request be refused?

Mr. Speaker: But the difficulty is that many of them have come to Parliament.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The hon. Minister has stated that it is the UGC's opinion that there should be at least one unitary university in every State. Does he not think it wise that before a precipitate step is taken by a State Government to set up a university, the UGC comes forward to help them to set up a unitary university?

As far as Orissa is concerned, I can say very definitely that they have got people who are very good educators and professors. It is not backward in that respect like Assam. Orissa is not so backward.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The hon. lady Member knows that UGC can only consider a proposal to set up a university when the proposal comes from the State Government.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The State Government has proposed. They

are prepared to do it. Why do you stand in the way?

Shri M. C. Chagla: What the UGC have done is that they have appointed a standing committee to draw up a ten-year plan with regard to the requirements of new universities in India. My own view is that in the Fourth Five Year Plan, they should really cry a halt and consolidate the universities. But wherever they feel that there is really a great need, we will not stand in the way.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister has always been saying very wisely and generously that each State will have one Central University. May I know if this vision of the Education Minister will be fulfilled or yill come to fruition during the Fourth Five Year Plan or will it require another 50 years or so when each State of India will have a Central University of its own?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I want to put the record streight; I have not said that the UGC's view is that there should be a Central University in every State. A Central University means a university like Banaras or Aligarh. What I said was that there should be a unitary or federal university and not merely an affiliating university. Orissa has no unitary or federal university. I wish there was a Central University in every State, but when that dream will come to be realised I do not know—I do not think in my lifetime.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

हरिजनों के लिये पदों का रक्षित किया जाना

*363. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री 11 मई, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1627 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हरिजनों तथा आदिम जातियों के लोगों के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार के पदों के रक्षण की मांग अस्वीकार कर दी जाने की बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या सरकार का विचार अपने परिपत्रों तथा संकल्पों को विशेषत: प्रथम, द्वितीय तथा तृतीय श्रेणी के पदों के सम्बन्ध में, लागू करने के लिये कुछ अन्य उपाय अपनाने का है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनसूचित आदिम जातियों के आयुक्त के प्रतिवेदन में इस सम्बन्ध में उल्लिखित आंकड़ों की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या स्त्रियों तथा सभी पिछड़े लोगों के लिये 60 प्रतिशत पद रक्षित करने की मांग के व्यापक संदर्भ में सरकार इस मामले पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिये तैयार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पु० शे० नासकर): (क) अनसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोगों के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार के पदों के आरक्षण के बारे में, जिनमें श्रेणी 1, 2 तथा 3 के पद शामिल हैं, सरकार के परिपत्र तथा संकल्प बहुत साफ हैं और उन्हें लागू किया जा रहा है। इसलिये ऐसे परिपत्रों को लागू करने के लिये अन्य उपाय अपनाने का सवाल ही नहीं उठता।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

Technical Schools

*364. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has submitted any scheme to increase the number of technical bias schools at the secondary stage for inclusion in

the Fourth Plan to the Planning Commission and the Cabinet;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the expenditure involved?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The Fourth Plan proposals were formulated by Working Groups in the Ministry and were put up to the Planning Commission for consideration. These proposals included the schemes for strengthening technical and vocational courses at different stages of school education including the Secondary stage.

At the Secondary stage, technical education is imparted in two types of institutions, namely, (i) Junior Technieal schools and (ii) Technology as a stream in the multipurpose/vocational schools.

The main feature of the recommendations made in the Fourth Plan was to make vocational education in Secondary Schools more intensive in practical content and terminal in character so that students receiving instruction in the technical courses could take up self-employment or secure middle-level jobs requiring technical skill.

Provision was also included in the proposals for strengthening the technology courses in Secondary Schools already functioning.

A provision of Rs. 6 crores has been made in the tentative framework of the Fourth Plan for Junior Technical Schools, and of Rs. 10 crores for vocational courses at post-elementary stage. Detailed schemes for utilizing these provisions have to be finalised in the light of recommendations made on this point by the Education Commission.

दिल्ली में अधिक कालेज

***307. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :**
श्री रिशांग किशिंग :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1966–67 में दिल्ली में अधिक कालेज खोलने की आवश्यकता अनुभव की गई है, या वर्तमान कालेजों की क्षमता बढ़ाई गई है ;

(ख) इस वर्ष कितने छात्रों ने उच्चतर माध्यमिक परीक्षा पास की है और उनमें से कितने छात्रों को कालेजों में प्रवेश मिला; और

(ग) विस्तार के बावजूद दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बद्ध कालेजों का उच्च स्तर बनाये रखने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला): (क) नये कालेजों के खोलने की आवश्यकता पर विचार नहीं किया गया परन्तु कुछ मौजूदा कालेजों को अतिरिक्त स्थान दिए गए थे ।

(ख) दिल्ली में उच्चतर माध्यमिक परीक्षा पास 14,158 छात्रों में से 10,699 छात्र दिल्ली के कालेजों में दाखिला पाने के पात्र थे और वास्तव में 9,973 को दाखिल किया गया ।

(ग) शिक्षा स्तर बनाये रखने के लिये विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों में दाखिले के लिए कम से कम प्रतिशत नम्बर नियत करने के अतिरिक्त, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय का दूसरे तरीके लागू करने का विचार है जैसे :—उप-प्रधानाचार्य के पदों का निर्माण, स्थान तथा पुस्तकालयों का विस्तार, शिक्षक तथा छात्रों का नियत समानुपात बनाए रखना और कालेजों के काफीटेरिया में सस्ते तथा सामान्य भोजन की व्यवस्था ।

Chanda Committee Recommendations Regarding Television

*369. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the strong reaction in the country against the Chanda Committee's recommendations for foreign collaboration in the manufacture and import of television sets; and

(b) whether Government have examined the production potentiality of Pilani unit of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) The Ministry of Education are not aware of the reactions. The decision of the Government, however, is not to permit foreign know-how for manufacture of T.V. receivers on a commercial scale and accordingly letters of intent for the manufacture of T.V. sets have been issued by the Ministry of Industry to two firms which have obtained know-how from the Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani.

(b) The production capacity of the Pilani unit of the C.S.I.R. is estimated at 250 sets per quarter after about one year's time.

विदेशी सहयोग से उर्वरक कारखाने

*370. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह:
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री वासुदेवन नायर :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री तुला राम :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री यो० चं० शर्मा :
श्री रामपुरे :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में विदेशी सहयोग से कुछ उर्वरक कारखानें स्थापित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सहयोगियों के नाम क्या हैं, कितने कारखाने स्थापित करने का विचार है तथा वे किन स्थानों में स्थापित किये जायेंगे ;

(ग) इन कारखानों के कब तक स्थापित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) सरकार का विचार इनमें कितनी पूंजी लगाने का है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) विदेशी सहयोग से सरकार द्वारा उर्वरक कारखाने की स्थापना के लिये इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Production of Kerosene Oil

*371. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the present kerosene oil production capacity installed at different public and private sector refineries in India;

(b) the actual annual kerosene oil production of each refinery;

(c) how far this capacity is proposed to be expanded during the Fourth Plan; and

(d) when the country is likely to be self-sufficient in kerosene oil?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) The present kerosene oil production capacity of all the refineries in the public and private sectors in the country is about 2.5 million tonnes/annum. The capacities of individual refineries cannot be disclosed in view of the restrictions under D.I.R.

(b) The information cannot be disclosed in view of the restrictions under D.I.R.

(c) The total kerosene oil production capacity in the country is estimated to go upto 4.5 million tonnes/annum by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

(d) It is expected that the country will be self-sufficient in kerosene oil by 1970-71.

Unemployment Insurance Scheme

*372. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 420 on the 9th March, 1966 and state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made with regard to the scheme of unemployment insurance of the educated unemployed:

(b) whether there is any scheme of unemployment insurance with regard to the uneducated unemployment; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). No scheme of unemployment insurance for the educated or uneducated unemployed as such is under consideration. The draft scheme of unemployment insurance at present under consideration is in respect of industrial workers who are employed but who may lose employment. The scheme covers workers who are members of the Employees' Provident Fund and Coal Mines Provident Fund.

(c) Does not arise.

बर्मा से स्वदेश लौटाये गये भारतीय

*373. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
डा० श्रीनिवासन :
श्री मो० रं० लास्कर :
श्री रा० बरुआ :
श्री जोगा धर फुटकी :

क्या **श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बर्मा से अब तक कितने परिवार भारत लौटाये गये हैं ;

(ख) कितने परिवारों को अब तक विभिन्न स्थानों में बसाया जा चुका है ;

(ग) कितने परिवारों को अभी बसाना बाकी है ; और

(घ) इन शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वास के लिये सरकार ने किन किन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (घ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा—देखिये संख्या LT—6733/66]

House-building Loans to Refugees

*374. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of old migrants from East Pakistan who came to India upto March, 1958 and who applied for

house-building and land loans within the specified time;

(b) the number of applicants whose applications remained unattended; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Indiscipline among Students

***375. Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to put an end to the increasing indiscipline among the University students;

(b) whether the Committee appointed to look into the causes of students' indiscipline has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee and the steps taken to implement the same?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6734/66].

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

M/s. Bannett Coleman & Co.

***376. Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri R. Barua:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4533 on the 27th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Attorney-General's advice on the report of the further investigations held into the charges against M/s. Bannet Coleman and Company has since been received; and

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Mizo Rebels in Assam

***377. Shri Gulshan:**
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to Mizo Rebels in Assam, the public in that area is leaving the hills and thus making an area open for the Rebels to operate their anti-Indian designs more successfully; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) As a result of atrocities committed by the M.N.F. hostiles, a large number of non-Mizos and some Mizos left the Mizo Hills area and took shelter elsewhere. The movement of these people, however, could have been of little assistance to the M.N.F. in their operations.

(b) Possible Security measures are being taken for speedy return of normalcy in the district and for rehabilitation of the uprooted population.

Earthquake in Northern India

***378. Shri Tula Ram:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that earthquake tremors were reported to have effected with great intensity in several Northern cities on the 6th June, 1966;

(b) if so, the total loss as a result thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Earthquake tremors of mild intensity were felt in several places in the Northern and North-Western parts of India.

(b) and (c). Except for the State of Jammu and Kashmir, where some damage of property has been reported, there has been no loss of life or property in any other State. The extent of damage to property in Jammu and Kashmir is about Rs. 30,000. The State Government have already distributed Rs. 5,000 among those affected and also sanctioned another Rs 5,000 for further distribution.

Correspondence course for Technical Education

*379. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry propose to set up a Bureau of correspondence course for technical education;

(b) if so, the places where the regional centres will be established; and

(c) when the proposed bureau is expected to start functioning?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The introduction of correspondence courses has been included in the proposals for the Fourth Plan. The exact manner of implementation of the scheme has yet to be settled.

Institute of Pedagogy

*380. **Shrimati Vimla Devi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Institute of Pedagogy in India on the Soviet pattern;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost of the scheme?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). Government have had under consideration a proposal to set up an institute of pedagogy in India or in the alternative, to strengthen the National Council of Educational Research and Training which is performing functions similar to the inistitute, with possible assistance from UNESCO. A final decision in the matter will be taken in the light of the recommendations of the Education Commission.

"Ombudsman"

*381. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All-India Manufacturers Organisation has submitted a note to the Administrative Reforms Commission suggesting the establishment of a machinery to look into the complaints of the citizens on the lines of "Ombudsman";

(b) whether the AIMO recommended strengthening and reorganising the O&M Division to avoid cumbersome systems and procedures; and

(c) whether Government have examined the working of the 'Ombudsman' system in other countries and if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The whole question of an institutional arrangement for the redress of citizens' grievances is being considered by the Administrative Reforms Commission.

Attack by Nagas on Police Post of Manipur

*382. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4040 on the 20th April, 1966 regarding the attack on police post of Manipur and state:

(a) whether the investigations in this matter have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Investigation has established that the facts as reported on the Police Station are correct.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons in Rajasthan

*383. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan have requested for funds to implement the scheme sent by the Central Government for the rehabilitation of persons displaced during August-September, 1965, due to the hostilities between India and Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sum of Rs. 14.00 lakhs has been sanctioned to the State Government as an on account advance.

National Library, Calcutta

*384. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Library, Calcutta is woefully lacking in modern equipment such as air-conditioned accommodation for the storage of ancient manuscripts and rare books and a micro-filming unit;

(b) whether arrangements for proper preservation of books are also very unsatisfactory and inadequate and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the position?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). It is a fact that the National Library, Calcutta does not at present have air-conditioned accommodation and modern equipment needed for the treatment, preservation and microfilming of its valuable collections. Government have been fully aware about the need of air-conditioned accommodation and the need of technical equipment for this purpose but the efforts made in this direction in the past could not succeed owing to shortage of foreign exchange. However, since the matter has now become more pressing Government have taken up a phased programme to procure the required equipment.

Air-conditioning of a portion of the newly constructed annexe to the main building of the National Library has already been sanctioned and the C.P.W.D. entrusted with the work. Government have also entered into an agreement with UNESCO under which UNESCO has sent a microfilming unit with an Expert for microfilming during its one year's stay here about 3 lakh folios of rare manuscripts and historical documents with the National Library, Calcutta and other libraries/institutions/organisations all over the country. The unit has started its work in the National Library, Calcutta recently and Government have provided raw films for the purpose.

Student Unrest in Calcutta

*385. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a short while ago his Ministry carried out a thorough study regarding the depth of student unrest in Calcutta during the recent disturbances there; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The National Council of Educational Research and Training is assisting a research project on the psychological determinants of indiscipline among school students in Calcutta that is being carried out by the Council of Social and Psychological Research, Calcutta. The project is in progress and expected to take two years to complete.

Whitley Joint Council System

*386. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce Whitley Joint Council System in public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Telephone Exchange, Ernakulam

*387. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Collector, Ernakulam entered the local Telephone Exchange along with a police party and detained 20 Telephone Operators for some hours in the Office;

(b) if so, whether any complaint was received by the Sate Government against the behaviour of the District Collector;

(c) whether any enquiry was conducted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) On 31-1-1966 the Distt. Collector, Ernakulam came to the local telephone exchange along with the Supdt. Police and a Sub-Inspector Police. 20 Telephone Operators who were on duty at that time were replaced and asked to remain within the exchange premises for about 2 hours.

(b) The incident was reported by the Deptt. to the State authorities. Information regarding receipt by the State authorities of complaints from any other party is not available with the Department.

(c) and (d). The Department has no intimation of the action taken by the state authorities on the report made to them.

Import of Technical Books

*388. **Shri Brij Basi Lal:**
Shri Panna Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a consequence of the devaluation of the rupee, educational institutions and scientific organisations and the students in general are facing great hardship in procuring technical books and instruments for conducting their work; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) It has been generally represented to Government that the devaluation of the rupee has caused increase in the price of imported technical books and instruments; but no complaints have been received about their being in short supply.

(b) The import policy for technical books and instruments has been liberalized and it has been decided that import licences will be issued on the condition that the importers should charge no more than the regular retail price expressed in rupees at the revised official rate of exchange. It has also been decided to step up all necessary measures for increasing production of indigenous technical books and instruments.

Statements of Account issued by the Regional Settlement Commissioner's Office

*389. **Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in the Office of the Regional Settlement Commissioner, New Delhi in which the Statements of Account issued by the office had been lost and duplicate copies issued;

(b) the number of such cases in which the adjustments of claims have been made against such lost statements even after their cancellation and issue of duplicates;

(c) in how many of these cases, malpractices have come to notice;

(d) in how many cases, the parties concerned have been awarded punishment in accordance with the law; and

(e) in cases where such wrong adjustments have been made against the lost statements even after cancellation, how Government propose to protect the interests of the genuine claimants?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) No record of such cases was maintained prior to May, 1960. However, from May, 1960 to 30 June, 1960, 136 duplicate statements of account have been issued.

(b) Not known.

(c) 90 cases of misuse of statements of account have so far, come to notice.

(d) Out of the 90 cases, punishment has been awarded to the parties concerned in 11 cases. The remaining cases are still pending either with the Police authorities or in Courts.

(e) The interests of genuine claimants are protected by setting aside the wrong adjustments made against lost statements of account.

Engineering Section of C.S.I.R.

1780. **Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Engineering Section of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research was headed by an Engineer for several years and whether this post of Principal Engineering Officer remained unfilled for the last few years;

(b) the reasons that impelled the C.S.I.R. to change the post from P.E.O. to Principal Architect;

(c) whether the Institution of Engineers and Architects was consulted before making this change and prescribing the qualifications in the advertisement appearing in the *Hindustan Times* of the 8th January, 1966; and

(d) the total annual expenditure on works during the last five years?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The C.S.I.R. has an Architectural and Engineering Unit whose functions are colony layout, design and execution of housing and laboratory buildings, landscape architecture and furniture design. Expert advice was that the head of the Unit could be an architect or an engineer. Since the C.S.I.R. had sufficient engineering advice, it was decided to have the Head of the Unit an Architect.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The total annual expenditure

on the construction of buildings for housing and for laboratories designed and supervised by the Unit during the last five years is as under:—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Staff Quarters.	Laboratory Buildings	Total
1961-62	57·219	5·450	62·669
1962-63	93·958	13·590	107·548
1963-64	98·219	10·834	109·053
1964-65	55·000	7·340	62·340
1965-66	91·000	3·940	94·940

Scarcity of Text Books in Kerala

1781. Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the very serious scarcity of textbooks in Kerala;

(b) whether it is a fact that the very high percentage of failures in S.S.L.C. last year was partly due to the reasons that at least 50 per cent of students had to attend classes without the text books; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken adequate steps to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. There were some complaints regarding non-availability of text books in some places.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Vellodi Committee (Kerala)

1782. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vellodi Committee set up by the Kerala Government has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when it is expected to finish its work and submit the report?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Committee is expected to finish the work by March, 1967.

Fertilizer and Chemical Complex in Kerala

1783. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 1000 families will be affected by the proposed acquisition of 1812 acres of land ih Ernakulam District in Kerala for the fertilizer and chemical complex; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to rehabilitate them?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). About 1000 persons will be affected by the proposed acquisition of 1300 acres of land for the Cochin Fertilizer Project. Compensation ac-

cording to law will be paid to all persons whose land is taken over. About 400 are landless labour and are being provided with free land at 10 cents per family.

Folk Lore of India

1784. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to collect and publish the folk lore of India;

(b) whether Government are aware that the folk stories, songs, riddles and proverbs area rich store of culture and traditions of the common people and Government and that the folk lore is very important for the study of the ancient history of the country; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to preserve and utilise this rich material?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (c). The Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, is engaged, as part of its activities, in the revival, preservation and development of folk music, folk dance and folk drama in different regions of the country by:—

(i) giving grants to institutions for survey, collection and publication etc., of the folk lore material;

(ii) organising seminars and festivals pertaining to folklore; and

(iii) documentation of the folk lore material in the form of tape music, photographs and films etc.

Consumer Stores for Government Employees in Kerala

1785. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start consumer stores for Government employees in Kerala State;

(b) if so, how many stores will be started and which are the places elected for these stores; and

(c) the number of employees expected to be covered by these stores?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). 3 consumer's stores—one each at Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Calicut—are proposed to be started. The Stores at Trivandrum and Ernakulam have already been registered. The number of employees expected to be covered by these 3 stores is about 50,000.

Libraries in Fourth Plan

1786. Shri Imbichibava:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are having schemes for expanding the Libraries during the Fourth Plan, and if so, the main features thereof; and

(b) the total estimated outlay giving the break-up, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir. The programme may *inter alia* include:

(i) (Development of existing State Central Libraries and organising new State Central Libraries where they do not exist.

(ii) Development of existing libraries and setting up of new libraries where necessary.

(iii) Setting up of Public Libraries on the model of Delhi Public Library.

(iv) Development of Public Libraries Services.

(v) Grants-in-aid.

(b) Since the Plan as a whole has yet to be finalised, it is premature to attempt State-wise break-up of the outlay, that may be available.

Unified Authority for Education in Delhi

1787. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi School Teachers Association has suggested the creation of a Unified Authority to be in charge of school education in the capital; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present no such change is contemplated.

All India Council of Music

1788. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an All-India Council of Music is going to be set up in the country;

(b) if so, the aims and objects of the council; and

(c) the composition of the Council and its powers and functions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (c). This Ministry has no proposal to set up such a council nor has it any information about any proposal to set up such a Council by any private body.

34th Congress of International PEN Association

1789. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 34th Congress of International Association PEN was held in New York in the third week of June, 1966;

(b) if so, the countries participating in the Congress and whether an Indian delegations was sent to the Congress; and

(c) the general achievements of the Conference?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The International Association PEN is an independent organisation and the Government of India have no information as to the countries that participated in the Congress; however some Indian writers did participate.

(c) Government of India have not received the report of the Congress.

Conviction of Managing Director, Dhanraj Mills

1790. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the conviction of the Managing Director, Dhanraj Mills for misappropriating workers' Provident Fund; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to prevent such abuses by companies in future?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Apart from prompt action for institution of recovery proceedings

and prosecution of the defaulters, proposals to amend the Employees' Provident Fund Act for making the penalty more rigorous, are under consideration.

Books presented to Foreign Countries

1791. Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the titles and value of each book presented to foreign countries by his Ministry during the last five years;

(b) the names of countries and institutions to which books were presented;

(c) the dates on which books were purchased and despatched; and

(d) the packing and despatch charges in each case?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). The information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Summer Camps Organised by I.C.C.R.

1792. Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Summer Camps organised by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations during the lase five years;

(b) the number of students who participated in each camp and the fees realised from them;

(c) the amount of subsidy given by the Council during the said period year-wise for each camp and whether the amount of subsidy was sanctioned by the Governing Body of the Council, if not, how the subsidy was paid; and

(d) whether the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, has raised an objection for the payment of subsidy and, if so, the action taken against the defaulting official for granting subsidy for the camps?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) 15.

(b) and (c). (i) *Statement* :—

Year	No. of Camps	No of Students in each camp				Total No. of Students	Fee collected from Students	Subsidy by the Council
		I	II	III	IV			
							Rs.	Rs.
1962 .	3	60	55	36	..	151	30,200	22030
1963 .	3	60	60	44	..	164	32,764	26361
1964 .	4	60	60	50	31	201	40,240	37275
1965 .	3	60	60	50	..	170	32,100	33415
1966 . .	2	60	50	..	..	110	22,550	24,300

(ii) The budget allocation was approved by the Governing Body of the Council and payment made with approval of the competent authority of the Council.

(d) The Accountant General, Central Revenues has raised an objection regarding the absence of a decision by the Governing Body. According to the delegation of autho-

rity by the Governing Body of the Council, the President is the competent sanctioning authority and the payment were made with his concurrence. The matter will, however, be placed before the Governing Body.

New Schools sanctioned for Kerala

1793. Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Lower Primary, Upper Primary and High Schools tioned recently in Kerala for the year 1966-67;

(a) whether in sanctioning these schools the relative backwardness of the regions has been considered and the number of schools opened in each district of Kerala; and

(c) whether as a result of the opening of these new schools, the disparity between the Travancore-Cochin area and Malabar has increased or decreased?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Madapally College building in Kerala

1794. Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct additional buildings at the Government Madapally College premises in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of the works that have been sanctioned; and

(c) when the work will be completed?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Pre-degree course candidates in Kerala

1795. Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to lay on the Table a list showing the number of students who applied for admission in the various colleges in Kerala for the Pre-Degree Course with reference to each College;

(a) the number of students admitted in each College and of those who have been denied admission for want of accommodation; and

(b) the percentage of students who passed in the S.S.L.C. Examination held in March-April, 1966?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Shortage of Lubricants

1796. Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of lubricants in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the shortage?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes. Since the Indo-pak conflict, the level of imports of Lubricants was considerably reduced resulting in temporary shortages of the products in the country.

(b) Arrangements have been made for import of sufficient quantities of Lubricants and the position will improve soon.

P.C.O. at Kuttiyadi (Kerala)

1797. Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the matter of providing a Public Call Office at Kuttiyadi Post Office in the Badagara Taluk of Kerala; and

(b) when the P.C.O. will be opened?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) The required quantity of copper wire has just been arranged on priority. The work will be commenced in August, 1966.

(b) The P.C.O. is expected to be opened by October, 1966.

Super-Phosphate Factory

1798. Shri V. V. Thevar: Will the Minister of **Petroleum & Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to establish a Super-phosphatte Factory in Thanjavur, Madras State;

(b) if so, whether it will be in the private sector or public sector; and

(c) when it will start production?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No proposal to set up a Superphosphate factory at Thanjavur has been received by Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

नालन्दा बिहार तथा ह्यिूनसांग का स्मारक

1799. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नालन्दा बिहार तथा ह्यिून सांग स्मारक का संयुक्त रूप से विकास करने के बारे में उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा स्वीकार की गई योजना की मोटी- मोटी बातें क्या है और इस पर कितना व्यय होगा ;

(ख) यह योजना कब क्रियान्वित की जाये गी ; और

(ग) क्या इस बिहार को बौद्ध शिक्षा के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित करने के लिये अन्य देशों से भी सहयोग प्राप्त हो रहा है ।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) और (ख). तदर्थ समिति द्वारा सिफारिश की गई योजना में नव नालन्दा महाविहार तथा ह्यूनसांग स्मारक कक्ष को एक संयुक्त प्रबन्धक बोर्ड के अधीन, बौद्ध अध्ययन के अनुसन्धान तथा शिक्षा प्राप्ति के एक संयुक्त केन्द्र के रूप में समेकित विकास करने की व्यवस्था है, जो सोसायटीज रजिस्ट्रेशन एक्ट के अधीन एक रजिस्टर्ड स्वायत्त-शासी निकाय हो सकता है । समिति के अनुसार प्रथम पांच वर्षों में योजना पर 50.56 लाख रुपये अनावर्ती और 31.52 लाख रुपये आवर्ती खर्च होने का अनुमान है । योजना और खर्च के तख़मीने सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं । योजना के अनुमोदित होने और इस प्रयोजन के लिए धन उपलब्ध होने पर, योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए हाथ में लिया जायेगा ।

(ग) इस प्रायोजना में अन्य देशो के सहयोग के प्रश्न पर अभी तक विचार नहीं किया गया है ।

Safety rules in coal mines

1800. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that safety rules are grossly violated by the coal mine owners resulting in serious accidents; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Reha-

bilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) It will not be correct to say that Safety Rules are grossly violated. Violations do occur but there is greater safety consciousness now.

(b) Apart from inspection of mines, action under Section 22 of the Mines Act and prosecutions, more stress is being laid on Safety education and training. Safety weeks are now being organised in all mining areas. The National Council for Safety in Mines set up in 1963 is stepping up its activities. Mines Vocational Training Rules have been brought into force with effect from 1st August, 1966 in coal mining areas of West Bengal and Bihar. The progress in the matter of safety is also being reviewed from time to time at Mines Safety Conferences, the last of which was held at Calcutta on 9-10th July, 1966.

C.I.A. of U.S.A. in India

1801. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Rishang Keishing:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have probed into the *modus operandi* of the Central Intelligence Agency of the U.S.A. in India and in relation to this country; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). It will not be in the public interest to disclose the information.

अन्दमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह में खेती योग्य भूमि का विकास

1802. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या **श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्दमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में खेती योग्य भूमि विकसित करने के लिए एक योजना तैयार की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब पूरा हो जायेगा;

(ग) उक्त योजना पर कितना व्यय होने की सम्भावना है और इसके अन्तर्गत कुल कितने एकड़ भूमि में खेती होने लगेगी और उससे कितना अनाज पैदा होने की आशा है; और

(घ) यह भूमि किन व्यक्तियों को दी जायेगी ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास उप-मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हान) : (क) से (ग). जी, हां । अन्दमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह के समेकित विकास कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के लिये एक अन्तर्विभागीय टीम स्थापित की गई थी । टीम की रिपोर्ट संसद् की लाइब्रेरी में रख दी गई है ।

टीम ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि आगामी 10 से 15 वर्षों के बीच लगभग 1,25,000 एकड़ भूमि का सुधार किया जा सकता है । आगामी चार या पांच वर्षों के बीच 30,000 एकड़ भूमि के सुधार की प्रस्तावना है । मध्य अन्दमान (बीटापुर) में उपलब्ध 3,000 एकड़ भूमि को खेती योग्य बनाने का कार्य पिछले वर्ष चालू कर दिया गया था और चालू मौसम के अन्त तक लगभग 1,200 एकड़ भूमि का सुधार कर दिया गया था । जैसे अधिक से अधिक भूमि को खेती योग्य बनाया जाता है, भूमि सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर उसका सर्वोत्तम उपयोग किया जायेगा । ऐसे सर्वेक्षण संगठित किये जा रहे हैं । विशिष्ट द्वीप समूह से सम्बन्धित विशिष्ट भूमि को खेती योग्य बनाने की परियोजना के बारे में ब्यौरा तैयार किया जा रहा है । वन के स्वरूप तथा जिस प्रयोजन के लिये भूमि को प्रयोग में लाया जायेगा उसके आधार पर एक द्वीप से दूसरे द्वीप में भूमि को खेती योग्य बनाने की लागत

भिन्न होगी। भूमि को खेती योग्य बनाने पर जो कुल व्यय होगा, उसका ब्यौरा अभी तैयार नहीं किया गया है किन्तु मोटे अनुमान के अनुसार इस पर लगभग 750 लाख रुपए की लागत आयेगी। चूंकि भूमि सर्वेक्षण पूर्ण होने के उपरान्त ही अनाज के अधीन भूमि का क्षेत्र निर्धारित किया जायेगा इस लिये इस अवस्था में यह बताना, कि कितना अनाज उस भूमि में उत्पन्न होगा, सम्भव नहीं है।

(ख) इस नई खेती योग्य बनाई गई भूमि पर मिले जुले व्यक्तियों को बसाया जाना दृष्टि में रखा गया है। पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये विस्थापित, बर्मा तथा श्रीलंका से लौटे भारतीय, मुख्य भूमि के कुछ व्यक्ति जो विशिष्ट कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकेंगे तथा स्थानीय व्यक्ति इससे लाभ उठायेंगे।

Wage Board for leather Industry

1803. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Leather Wage Board has started functoning;

(b) if so, whether Government have asked the Wage Board to recommend interim relief to the leather workers; and

(c) the reaction of the Wage Board thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The terms of reference of the Wage Board are wide enough to include consideration of the question of interim relief to workers if the Board thinks fit. The Board has not made any recommendations so ar in this regard.

Wage Board for Engineering Industries

1804. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Wage Board for the engineering industries has not yet submitted its report:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the interim relief has been paid by all units;

(d) if not, the number of those units which have not paid the interim relief; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minster in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The Wage Board has not yet submitted its final report. The engineering industries are spread all over the country. The Board has to visit important establishment and consult and hear numerous organisations of workers and employers. However, it is trying to complete the work as expeditionsly as possible.

(c) to (e). The recommendations of the Wage Board for grant of interim relief were accepted by Government on 23 July, 1966 and the interests concerned have been requested to implement the Board's recommendations. It is too early to indicate the progress of implementation.

गोमतेश्वर की संगमरमर की मूर्ति

1805. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में चालगीर की 800 फुट ऊंची पहाड़ी पर गोमतेश्वर की 50 फुट एक ऊंची एक

संगमरमर की मूर्ति स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस मूर्ति पर लगभग 1 लाख रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान है;

(ग) यह मूर्ति कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी, और कब स्थापित हो जायेगी ; और

(घ) यह मूर्ति किस देवता की होगी ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (घ). सरकार का एसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । किन्तु ऐसा मालुम हुआ है कि पचकल्य समिति पारसनाथ चोलगिरी नामक एक प्राइवेट संगठन ने चोलगिरी पहाड़ो पर "बाहुबाली स्वामी" की मूर्ति स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव किया है। ऐसा पता लगा है कि इस कार्य पर लगभग एक लाख रुपया खर्च होगा और समिति इसे 1½ वर्ष में पूरा करने की आशा करती है ।

नागा विद्रोहियों द्वारा गोली का चलाया जाना

1806. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नागा विद्रोहियों ने मई, 1966 के मध्य में मनीपुर जिले में मनीपुर राइफल्स के जवानों पर अंधाधुन्ध गोली चलाई गई थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि एक स्वयंभू लेफ्टिनेंट तथा एक सिपाही पकड़े गये और उनसे बड़ी मात्रा में कारतूस, पिस्तोल तथा बन्दूकें बरामद की गई; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथ प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय म प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) 12 मई को मनीपुर राइफल्स के गश्ती दल पर विद्रोहियों ने स्टेनगन के पांच राउन्ड और .303 की राइफल के 7 राउंड चलाये। विद्रोहियों की सख्या का पता नहीं चला । हमारी ओर कोई हताहत नहीं हुआ ।

(ख) 13-5-66 को कोयडे ग्राम के निकट ग्रामीणों ने स्वयंभू लेफ्टिनेंट नोवलो अंगामी और सिपाही घोतेहू अगामी को गिरफ्तार किया । उनके पास से एक पिस्तौल, चौदह राउड रिवाल्वर के कारतूस, एक राइफल जिसके साथ 4 राउन्ड गोलियां भी थीं, एक डेटोनेटर और कारतूसों की एक थैली बारामद हुई ।

(ग) एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया गया और अब उसकी जांच की जा रही है ।

Business hours in Delhi

1807. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to keep the Delhi shops open for 20 hours a day and to remove the great inconvenience which the consumers of Delhi have to face because of very short duration of time available for shopping; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

High Power Committee for Mizo Hills

1808. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Assam Government have set up a

high-power Committee to deal expeditiously with all matters relating to Mizo Hills; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No Sir. The Chief Secretary with the aid of a Joint Secretary takes immediate action on all matters relating to Mizo District.

(b) Does not arise.

Wage Board for Tea Plantations

1809. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1351 on the 2nd March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Central Wage Board for Tea Plantations has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, its main recommendations and Government's decision thereon; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copies of Government Resolution announcing acceptance of the Board's recommendations were placed on the Table of the Sabha on the 27th July, 1966. The recommendations of the Board are appended to the Resolution.

(c) Does not arise.

University in Himachal Pradesh

1810. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Himachal Pradesh have requested the Union Government to establish a University in the State of Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Himachal Pradesh Administration has asked for the concurrence of the University Grants Commission and the Central Government for the establishment of a University in Himachal Pradesh during the 4th Plan period.

(b) The Standing Committee set up by the University Grants Commission to consider proposals for the establishment of universities in the Fourth Plan has decided to postpone the consideration of the proposal, in view of the impending re-organisation of the State of Punjab.

The general policy of the Government is to set up, as far as possible, university centres instead of new universities during the Fourth Plan period.

Eradication of Illiteracy

1811. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3990 on the 20th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the UNESCO has since considered finally the scheme about the eradication of literacy in the country;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir. The matter it still under the consideration of Government of India.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Mahavir Jayanti

1812. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the long standing demand of Jains to declare Mahavir Jayanti a holiday in view of the great place of spiritual and philosophical pre-eminence occupied by Lord Mahavira;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to accept the suggestion; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) The matter has been considered on several occasions.

(b) and (c). The number of holidays at present observed in Government of India offices have been prescribed as 16 on the basis of recommendations made by the Second Pay Commission. It has not been found possible to increase this number, as more holidays affect the transaction of public business. "Mahavir Jayanti" is, however, included in the list of restricted holidays and any jain or other employee wishing to participate in the religious functions can avail of it.

अवैध शराब

1813. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में जनवरी, 1966 से लेकर 30 जून, 1966 तक कितनी अवैध शराब पकड़ी गई; और

(ख) इसके लिये कितना जुर्माना किया गया ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) 18398 बोतल ।

(ख) इस अवधि में 1014 मामले दर्ज किये गये जिन में से अब तक 244 मामलों में सजा हो गई । इन मामलों में न्यायालयों ने 25,700 रु० राशि जुर्माना किया । तीन मामलों में सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को रिहा कर दिया गया ।

Stenographers' Examination

1814. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether, the result of the Stenographers' examination (1965) has been published;

(b) if so, when it was published;

(c) whether the examination for the year 1966 has been held; and

(d) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 18-5-1966.

(c) and (d). The written test in connection with the Stenographers' Examination, 1966 was held by the U.P.S.C. on the 25th May, 1966. Shorthand tests for the candidates qualifying in the written test are likely to be held sometime in November, 1966.

Books for Children

1815. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study of the children's books pub-

lished in various languages in India in regard to their quality, price and sales;

(b) whether the publishers and writers of these books applied for any subsidy to Government; and

(c) whether Government offered to pay, on its own, any subsidy to these writers/publishers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (c). No such study has been made by Government; nor have publishers or writers applied to Government for subsidy. Government have not offered on its own any subsidy to writers/publishers. They have, however, a scheme of National Prize Competition for children's literature in all India languages to encourage writers/publishers to produce good books for children.

Examination System

1816. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has suggested any changes in the examination system to eliminate colossal failures and wastage and the resulting student dissatisfaction; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Central and State Governments to reform the system?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission appointed an Examination Reforms Committee to suggest necessary reforms in the examination system and to examine the incidence of high failure rates and wastage in Indian Universities and Colleges. The Committee came to the conclusion that any worthwhile improvement in the examination system involves not merely an improvement in its techniques but also betterment of the conditions in which the teaching-learning process is carried on.

2. The Committee made specific recommendations in this regard relating to (i) admission procedures, (2) teaching methods, (3) combination and tabulation of marks, (4) spacing of examinations, (5) classification of successful candidates, (6) tutorials and seminars, (7) internal assessment, (8) objective tests, short answer tests, open book tests, viva voca etc.

3. The report of the Committee was circulated to the Universities for their comments. The replies received from the Universities as well as the discussions at the Vice-Chancellors' Conference (1962) revealed that the Universities were in general agreement with the recommendations of the Committee. The Commission has requested the Universities to indicate the steps taken or proposed to be taken on them. The Commission also proposes to organise a Seminar to discuss the important issues related to examination reforms.

New Universities in U.P.

1817. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether more Universities are to be set up in U.P.;

(b) if so, whether Kanpur will also have one; and

(c) whether final decision has been taken in this matter?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The Kanpur

and Meerut Universities Act setting up these Universities came into operation with effect from the 5th January, 1966. The Universities are expected to start functioning soon. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has further proposed the establishment of a University at Nainital. The proposal is under consideration.

Election of M.Ps. from Kashmir

1818. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Presidential Order for the direct election of Members of Parliament from Kashmir has been issued; and

(b) if so, when the delimitation of Constituencies for these seats would be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is expected to be completed by the middle of October, 1966.

State Education Ministers' Conference

1819. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the broad outlines of the subjects discussed at the State Education Ministers' Conference held in Madras in the third week of June, 1966; and

(b) the decision arrived at at the conference?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). A copy of the agenda and a list of important recommendations of the Conference is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6735/66].

वैज्ञानिक कार्य में समन्वय

1820. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री 11 मई, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5161 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान बोर्ड द्वारा नियुक्त की गई विशेषज्ञ समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान कार्य में समन्वय लाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, और

(ख) विदेशों में काम कर रहे भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों को वापिस बुलाने तथा उन्हें रोजगार देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला): (क) वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान बोर्ड की सिफारिश के अनुसार विशेषज्ञ समिति के गठन के प्रश्न पर अभी विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) विदेश स्थिति भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों और तकनीकी कर्मचारियों को भारत में रोज़गार दिलाने के लिए वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद ने निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये हैं :—

(i) वै० औ० अ० प० के विशेष अनुभाग में जिन भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों के नाम दर्ज हैं उन्हें भारत में रोजगार प्राप्त करने में यथासंभव सहायता द जाती है ।

(ii) 'वैज्ञानिक पूल' में भारत लौटने वाले सुयोग्य वैज्ञानिकों और टक्नालोजीविज्ञों के लिए अस्थाई रोज़गार की व्यवस्था है और इससे उन्हें उपयुक्त नियमित रोज़गार ढूढने में सहायता मिलती है ।

(iii) सरकारी विभाग तथा अन्य संगठन अधिसंख्य पद बना सकते हैं और इन पदों पर विदेशों में कार्य और अध्ययन करने वाले वैज्ञानिकों की शीघ्रता से अस्थाई नियुक्ति की जा सकती है ।

(iv) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग और वै० तथा औ० अ० परिषद द्वारा अधिसूचित प्रमुख पदों को भारतीय मिशनों द्वारा अपने आवधिक प्रकाशनों में भी घोषित किया जाता है ताकि विदेशों में कार्य करने वाले भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों का ध्यान आकर्षित किया जा सके ।

(v) विदेशों का दौरा करने वाले वै० तथा औ० अ० परिषद की प्रयोगशालाओं संस्थानों के अध्यक्ष उनसे मिलने वाले भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों को उपयुक्त पदों पर नियुक्त करने की उपयुक्तता पर विचार करते हैं ।

(vi) भारत में उपयुक्त रिक्त स्थानों के लिए उम्मीदवारों का इण्टरव्यु करने के हेतु संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के अध्यक्ष अथवा सदस्य भी विदेशों का दौरा करते हैं ।

(vii) वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद के अधीन पदों के लिए चुने जाने पर विदेशों में कार्य करने वाले भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों को भारत लौटने की सुविधा की दृष्टि से उन को स्वयं के लिए तथा परिवार के लिए 'इकोनोमी' श्रेणी का हवाई किराया भी दिया जा सकता है बशर्ते कि वे कम से कम तीन वर्ष तक संस्था में कार्य करने का आश्वासन दें ।

नेफा में प्रधान कार्यालय

1821. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्रीमती रेणुका बड़कटकी :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेफा के लोगों ने मांग की है कि नेफा प्रशासन का प्रधान कार्यालय शिलांग के बजाय उन के प्रदेश में स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने यह भी मांग की है कि उन के प्रदेश में उप-आयुक्त को अधिक अधिकार दिये जाने चाहिएं; और

(ग) यदि हां तो उनकी मांग स्वीकार करने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) प्रधान कार्यालय को शिलांग से नेफ़ा में स्थानान्तरित करने की एक मांग है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रधान कार्यालय को अन्दरूनी भागों में स्थानान्तरित करने की मांग को व्यावहारिक नहीं समझा जाता क्योंकि नेफा के अन्दर कोई ऐसा स्थान नहीं है जहां विभिन्न जिलों से की अपेक्षा आसानी से पहुंचा जा सकता हो ।

विकास खण्डों और पुलिस थानों में टेलीफोन

1822. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री रिशांग किशिंग :

क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राज्यवार ऐसे कितने विकास खंड तथा पुलिस के थाने हैं जहां पर अभी तक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन नहीं लगाये गये हैं;

(ख) उन स्थानों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन न लगाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कब तक लगा दिये जायेंगे ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । **[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया—देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-6736/66].**

कार्यालयों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

1823. श्री रिशांग किशिंग :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री 23 अप्रैल, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 719 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी में तैयार कागजातों के अंग्रेज़ी अनवाद की मांग करने वाले उच्च अधिकारियों द्वारा हिन्दी के प्रयोग में उत्पन्न की जा रही बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने इस बीच क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ख) केन्द्र में सचिव के दर्जे के कितने अधिकारी ऐसे हैं जो या तो केवल हिन्दी जानते हैं या केवल अंग्रेज़ी; और

(ग) स्थिति को सुधारने में सरकार की असफलता के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) हिन्दी न जानने वाले कर्मचारियों की सुविधा के लिये हिन्दी की सामग्री के अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद कराने की आवश्यकता के कारण कोई बाधा नहीं पड़ती । ऐसे अनुवादों के लिए विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में पहले ही अनुवाद की व्यवस्था है । यदि आवश्यकता पड़ी तो इस व्यवस्था को और भी बढ़ाया जा सकता है ।

(ख) भारत सरकार के सचिव के दर्जे के 8 अधिकारी ऐसे हैं जो केवल अंग्रेज़ी जानते हैं ।

(ग) उपरोक्त भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

केरल में हिन्दी का प्रचार

1824. श्री रिशांग किशिंग :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केरल में अन्य अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों की तुलना में हिन्दी का अधिक प्रचार हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों को केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में उपयुक्त नौकरी देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) और (ख). विभिन्न अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में हिन्दी की गति के बारे में कोई तुलनात्मक सर्वेक्षण अभी तक नहीं किया गया है । अतः इस मंत्रालय का यह कहना कठिन है कि केरल में अन्य अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों को तुलना में हिन्दी का अधिक प्रचार हुआ है । यह अवश्य कहा जा सकता है कि केरल में हिन्दी के प्रचार कार्य में केन्द्र की आर्थिक सहायता से अच्छी प्रगति हुई है ।

(ग) यह मंत्रालय तो केवल हिन्दी के प्रचार, प्रसार और विकास ही का कार्य करता है । केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में नौकरियां दिलाने से इसका सम्बन्ध नहीं है । वैसे सभी अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के हिन्दी शिक्षा-प्राप्त व्यक्ति केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में नौकरी के अधिकारी हैं यदि वे निर्धारित योग्यतायें रखते हों ।

Short Term Training Courses for Science Graduates

1825. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are being taken to provide short term training courses for such Science Graduates as are not suited for advanced scientific career; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The Regional Colleges of Education are conducting a special one-year course in science education for science graduates to train them as teachers. It is also proposed to institute similar courses at selected university centres.

Skilled Operator Trainees in N.P.L.

1826. Shri N. R. Laskar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are posts of skilled Operator Trainees in the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the people working as skilled operator trainees in the N.P.L. are leaving the Laboratory because they have not been made regular for several years;

(c) the next grade of their promotion and the period for which they are kept trainees;

(d) whether there are any qualified persons from I.T.I. in the post of Skilled Operator Traineeship who have not been made regular and also not promoted to higher posts; and

(e) if so, the reasons for these anomalies and the action taken by Government to regularise these incumbents?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of 60 Operator Trainees (Skilled) 6 resigned of their own accord and services of 5 were terminated on account of unauthorised absence.

(c) The next grades of promotion are:

Designation	Scale of pay
(i) Junior Operator	Rs. 110-3-131
(ii) Senior Operator	Rs. 110-3-131-4-143 EB-4-155

No period of training has been specified as they are holding temporary posts in the scale of pay of Rs. 80—1—85—2—95-E.B.-3—110.

(d) There are 12 Operator Trainees (Skilled) with I.T.I. certificates and all of them are holding temporary posts in the scale of pay of Rs. 80—1—85—2—95—EB—3—110.

(e) Does not arise.

Workers in Industries

1827. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the managements of big industries like jute, coal and engineering have adopt-

ed the policy of not making the workers permanent even though these workers had been doing work of a permanent nature for pretty long time; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Sahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). In so far as Coal Industry is concerned no major complaints in this regard have been received. A few complaints of a minor nature were received; most of them are settled between the parties. Disputes on this issue are dealt with under the Industrial Disputes Act.

In so far as Jute and Engineering Industries are concerned, as the matter falls in the State sphere information is not available.

उत्तर प्रदेश में नये इंजीनियरिंग कालेज

1828. **श्री किन्दर लाल :**
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1966-67 में उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने इंजीनियरिंग कालेज खोले जाने की संभावना है ;

(ख) ये कालेज कहां-कहां खोले जायेंगे; **और**

(ग) इस कार्य के लिए केन्द्र ने कितनी धनराशि नियत की है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार, तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के अधीन, पंतनगर, उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के एक अभिन्न अंग के रूप में एक इंजीनियरी कालेज खोलने के लिए सहमत थी, कालेज का नाम पंत कालेज आफ टेक्नालाजी रखा गया है। किन्तु कालेज 1966-67 के दौरान खोला जा रहा है ।

(ग) इस कालेज की स्थापना सम्बन्धी प्राक्कलन को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

Junior Technical Schools in Uttar Pradesh

1829. **Shri Kindar Lal:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Junior Technical Schools at present in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the number of such schools proposed to be opened in that State during 1966-67?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) At present there are 13 Junior Technical Schools in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) There is no proposal to open such schools in Uttar Pradesh during 1966-67.

कृषि श्रमिकों की न्यूनतम मजूरी

1830. **श्री लहटन चौधरी :**
श्री लिंग रेड्डी :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :

क्या **श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा है कि न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कृषि श्रमिकों को वांछित लाभ नहीं हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें समुचित मजूरी दिलाने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही करने का है और यदि हां, तो उसकी रूप रेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) प्रकाशित प्रतिवेदनों के अनुसार 1956-57 में एक कृषि श्रमिक के परिवार

की औसत वार्षिक आय और औसत वार्षिक ऋणग्रस्तता 1951–52 की तुलना में क्या थी ?

श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम को कृषि श्रमिकों पर लागू करना मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों का काम है । भारत सरकार ने अधिनियम को कारगर ढंग से लागू करने के लिए समय-समय पर सुझाव दिए हैं । इसमें न्यूनतम मजूरी को कम से कम 1 रु० प्रति दिन निर्धारित करना, मजूरी में सामयिक संशोधन की प्रक्रिया में सुधार, तथा प्रवर्तन मशीनरी को मजबूत करना शामिल है ।

(ग) श्रम ब्यूरो, शिमला द्वारा प्रकाशित प्रथम और द्वितीय कृषि श्रमिक जांचों के मुख्य निष्कर्षों का सार सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा—देखिये संख्या LT/-6737/66]

दिल्ली में पुलिस और अवैध रुप से शराब बनाने वालों के बीच मुठभेड़

1831. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अप्रैल, 1966 में दिल्ली में कालकाजी के निकट अवैध रूप से शराब बनाने वालों तथा पुलिस अधिकारियों के बीच मुठभेड़ हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) कितने व्यक्ति घायल हुए और इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां ।

1244(Ai) LSD—4.

(ख) यह झगड़ा उस समय हुआ जब 70–80 ग्रामीणों ने अवैध शराब के लिये सिकंदर गूजर के घर की तलाशी के लिये जाने वाले पुलिस दल के काम में अड़चन डाली ।

(ग) पांच पुलिस अधिकारी गम्भीर रूप से घायल हुए और पुलिस दल पर आक्रमण करने के आरोप में 22 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया ।

दिल्ली में पुल मिठाई के निकट अग्निकाण्ड

1832. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मई, 1966 के दूसरे सप्ताह में दिल्ली में लाहौरी गेट क्षेत्र में पुल मिठाई के निकट इमारती लकड़ी की छः दुकानों में आग लग गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि आग के फैल जाने के कारण दो रेलगाड़ियों को रोकना पड़ा था ;

(ग) आग लगने के क्या कारण थे और आग लगने से कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(घ) सरकार का उनको क्या सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) आग अचानक लगी थी । कुल मिलाकर लगभग तीन लाख रुपये की हानि का अनुमान है । जान का कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ ।

(घ) कोई सहायता देने का विचार नहीं है। इन दुकानों का माल बीमाकृत था।

तिब्बती बच्चों के लिये स्कूल

1833. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार तिब्बती बच्चों के लिये पंचमढ़ी में एक और स्कूल खोलने का है ;

(ख) इस समय देश में तिब्बती बच्चों के लिये कितने स्कूल हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार उन पर कितना खर्च कर रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सौन्दरम रामचन्द्रन) : (क) जी नहीं। पंचमढ़ी में एक स्कूल तथा एक शिक्षा-तथा-व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान है :

(ख) 13 (7 रिहायशी, 5 दिन के स्कूल हैं और एक शिक्षा-तथा-व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान)

(ग) 1964-65 36,40,753 रु०
1965-66 43,49,648 रु०
(लगभग)

कुछ कम्पनियों द्वारा बोनस का भुगतान न किया जाना

1834. **श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या श्रम रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ कम्पनियों द्वारा कर्मचारियों को बोनस का भुगतान न किये जाने के बारे में की गई कुछ शिकायतों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी कितनी कम्पनियां हैं ; और

(ग) इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री में (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों के श्रम विभागों के सम्बन्धित अधिकारी प्राप्त शिकायतों का निपटारा औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम या बोनस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत करते हैं। ऐसी कम्पनियों की कुल संख्या के बारे में, जिन्होंने बोनस का भुगतान नहीं किया है, कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

बोनस भुगतान सम्बन्धी लेखा रजिस्टर

1835. **श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन सभी कम्पनियों तथा कारखानों के मालिकों को जिन पर बोनस भगतान अधिनियम लागू होता है बोनस के भुगतान के सम्बन्धी में रजिस्टर तथा लेखे रखना आवश्यक है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अधिकतर कम्पनियों ने नियमों तथा विनियमों के अनुसार रजिस्टर तथा लेखे नहीं रखे हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी कम्पनियों के क्या नाम हैं ; और

(घ) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज़ खां) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारियों द्वारा किये गये निरीक्षणों के दौरान यह पता लगा कि कुछ कम्पनियों ने अपेक्षित रजिस्टर नहीं बनाये हैं।

(ग) जिन कम्पनियों ने अपेक्षित रजिस्टर नहीं बनाए हैं, उनकी कोई व्यापक सूची उपलब्ध नहीं है, क्योंकि इन में से बहुत सी राज्य क्षेत्र में हैं।

(घ) किसी चूक का पता लगने पर 'कारण बताओ नोटिस' या तो जारी किए गये हैं या जारी किए जा रहे हैं और यदि वे अधिनियम के उपबन्धों का पालन नहीं करते तो उनके विरुद्ध अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत की गई दण्ड व्यवस्था के अनुसार आवश्यक दंडात्मक-कार्यवाही की जायगी।

Survey of Graduates

1836. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey has recently been made about the University Degree ho'ders in India;

(b) if so, the number of each category of persons in India and in each State separately; and

(c) how many of them were found in jobs matching their qualifications in India as a whole and in each State, separately?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). No official survey has been made about the University Degree holders in India. However, an article published in *Yojana* on 29th May, 1966 on *"Our Manpower in Arts and Humanities"* gives the number of graduates at various levels in the different fields in Arts and Humanities and the comparative figures in science. No conclusion has been drawn in regard to the number employed either on an al'-India basis or State-wise; in fact the article ends up by saying that the question of employment and utilisation of the personnel would need to be studied in depth.

U.G.C. and Non-Teaching Staff

1837. Shri Utiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the jurisdiction of the University Grants Commission extends to non-teaching staff; and

(b) if not, whether Government have appointed any Committee to go into the grievances of the Universities non-teaching staff or have taken any other steps to redress them?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The University Grants Commission has no jurisdiction (in the sense of administrative control) over either the teaching or the non-teaching staff in the Universities which are autonomous bodies in the matter of regulating the terms and conditions of service of their employees. The Commission has however, initiated certain development programmes with the aim of providing better service conditions to the teaching staff only in view of their impact on the maintenance and co-ordination of standards of higher education which is the statutory responsibility of the University Grants Commission.

(b) No such Committee has been appointed by Government. The University Grants Commission is, however, considering the question of framing draft rules for regulating the conditions of service of non-teaching employees in the same manner as for academic staff for the guidance of the Universities.

Drilling in Cauvery Basin

1838. Shri Nambiar:
Shri P. Muthiah:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the result of the experimental drilling for oil and gas in the Cauvery Basin is encouraging; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to materialise large-scale dril'ing in that area?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri (Alagesan): (a) The results are considered interesting to the extent that indications of the presence of oil and gas, even though in minute traces only, have been obtained in the Karaikal area.

(b) More wells are proposed to be drilled.

Special Audit Report by Orissa P.A.C.

1839. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Nath Pai:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1232 on the 20th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Public Accounts Committee of Orissa State Legislature has since considered the Special Audit Report;

(b) whether further action has been initiated in the matter;

(c) if so, the nature thereof; and

(d) if no further action has been taken in the matter, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). The State Government have intimated that the Public Accounts Committee of Orissa State Legislature is considering the Special Audit Report since 7th June 1966 and that the Report of the Committee is awaited.

Self-sufficiency in Antibiotics and Drugs

1840. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 863 on the 30th March, 1966 and state:

(a) the progress since made to make the country self-sufficient in antibiotics and drugs; and

(b) the progress made by the Penicillin Factory at Rishikesh and the estimated cost of the plant?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) The annual turnover of the pharmaceutical industry during 1965 has been of the order of Rs. 150 crores. Besides producing the drugs and medicines in the finished formulated and dosage forms, the industry is also producing a number of basic drugs covering a wide range. They include, for instance, antibiotics like Penicillin, streptomycin, tetracycline, chloramphenicol and hamycin, vitamins like Vitamin A, B12, C and Niacin|Niacinamide, Sulpha drugs, anti TB drugs, oral anti-diabetic drugs *viz.* Tolbutamide, Chlorpropamide as well as insulin, synthetic corticosteroid hormones, analgesics and anaesthetics, drugs of vegetable and animal origin and a number of other products which were formerly imported. Because of indigenous production, certain drugs like penicillin, chloramphenicol, Vitamins A, B12, Niacin|Niacinamide and K, the anti-diabetic hormone-Insulin; aspirin, corticosteroids, like Prednisone|Prednisolone, cortisone|hydrocortisone methyl testosterone, I.N.H. Thiacetazone. etc., do not require to be imported at present. Besides meeting the indigenous requirement, the industry has also been able to establish sizeable export market and the exports during 1965 were of the order of Rs. 2.5 crores.

(b) The production at the Anti-biotics Plant, Rishikesh is expected to start by the end of 1966. The estimated cost of the project including township is Rs. 23.69 crores.

Shelter to Displaced Persons from the Border

1841. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of evacuee refugees from the border areas so far rehabilitated and given shelter by Government; and

(b) the specified shelters provided to them so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) 3,09,100 approximately.

(b) (i) Tented accommodation before rehabilitation.

(ii) Grants and loans for the reconstruction of the damaged houses.

Location of Oil in Andhra Pradesh

the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

1842. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will

(a) whether any preliminary investigations to locate oil have been carried out by the experts and the staff of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in different areas in Andhra Pradesh during 1966 so far;

(b) if so, the areas where the investigations were carried on; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) In the land areas falling in East and West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Nellore districts and in the off-shore area of the Godavari delta.

(c) No indications of presence of local structures favourable for accumulation of oil and gas have been obtained on he land so far. The seismic data obtained in the off-shore area is being computed.

Scheme for Central Multipurpose Schools

1843. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centrally sponsored schemes of Multipurpose Schools have laid any stress on the vocational content in agricultural streams of multipurpose and post basic schools;

(b) if not, whether this will be done in all the Institutions; and

(c) whether special care will be given to those who are already conducting such streams of courses?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The programme envisages strengthening of agriculture courses in all secondary schools having this stream.

Films on Educational Institutions

1844. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to produce film on Banasthali Vidyapeeth and another film on Glimpses of Important Education Institutions in the field of secondary and higher education to spread girls' education;

(b) if so, the amount to be spent on those films; and

(c) whether the lack of publicity and lack of scope are responsible for slow progress in the girls' education and how Government propose to set right both these problems?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) A film on Banasthali Vidyapith is under production. Another film, under the title "Girls' Education", has been dropped from the production programme for the year 1966-67 in view of the limited capacity of the Films Division.

(b) Approximately Rs. 33,000 on the film on Banasthali Vidyapith.

(c) There are a variety of reasons for girls' education progressing at a rate slower than that of boys'. Steps are being taken to provide more hostels for girls, quarters for women teachers, sanitary blocks, village allowance to women teachers, appointment of school mothers, and stipends and scholarships.

Research Project of National Council of Education

1845. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Education has completed the work of the National Institute of Education and Health Education Welfare research projects under the International Co-operative Research Programme of the U.S. Office of Education; and

(b) if so, when this report is likely to be made available?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Two projects have been completed and the rest seven projects are expected to be completed by 31st March 1967.

Holidays in Government Offices

1846. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the correct calculations of Tithis and Naksatras, as given in the Rashtriya Panchang, have been adopted by the Central and State Governments in declaring holidays:

(b) whether the State Governments have taken any steps to rectify the incorrect Panchangs of their States and if so, the result thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to ban the publication of Panchangs containing incorrect timings of Tithis and Naksatras?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) The normal practice is to observe holidays on the dates as given in the Indian Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac (Rashtriya Panchang) for the relevant year. When, however, the dates given in the Almanac differ from those on which the festivals are actually observed by the people in a particular place, Government of India Offices are closed on the latter day. According to the information available, most of the State Governments also follow the dates given in the Indian Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac for observing their holidays except when a particular religious festival is locally observed on a different day.

(b) and (c). The necessity of adopting uniform dates based on modern scientific calculations has already been brought to the notice of the State Governments. They have also been requested to make it clear to the local Panchang makers that unless they adopted correct timings of nakshatras and tithis as given in the Rashtriya Panchang, it would not be possible for Government to follow their Panchangs.

Cooperative Retail Stores for Industrial Labour

1847. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any fresh proposal to give relief to the labour employed in large organised industries in the matter of soaring prices through a net-work of co-operative retail stores; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There is no fresh proposal. A Scheme already exists for the setting up of consumer cooperative stores with assistance from employers in industrial establishments employing 300 or more workers.

(b) Under this scheme employers are to give to the cooperative stores financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 2,500 as share capital, Rs. 10,000 as working capital loan, Rs. 1,800, as managerial subsidy spread over 3 years, and accommodation at a nominal rent or free of rent. To start with,

the employers can set up fair price shops which are to be converted into cooperative stores. Workers get non-refundable advance from their provident fund for purchasing the shares of these cooperatives. Sale on credit is to be allowed if there is demand for it. The primary stores are to be affiliated to the Central Cooperative stores set up for general consumers.

Quit Notices to Scientists

1848. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Umanath:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have served mass quit notices on the Members of the Scientific Pool;

(b) if so, how many have been served with such notices; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Whereas 1282 have been benefited by the Scientists Pool and 650 were actually working in the Pool on 1st July 1966, notices of termination had to be issued to 83 only. Later, on re-examination the services of 18 were extended for a further period of six months.

(c) Among the important reasons which caused the C.S.I.R. to terminate the services of some Pool Officers the following may be mentioned:

(i) Not accepting reasonable regular employment offered and or not making efforts to obtain regular employment;

(ii) Non-acceptance of transfer against Defence requirements during emergency;

(iii) Unfavourable reports on conduct and work; and

(iv) Indulging in private practice against the terms of appointment.

Scientific Expedition to Great Nicobar Islands

1849. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Scientific Expedition has recently visited the Great Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, what is its report; and

(c) the action taken on it?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The report of the team is awaited.

सूरत में तेल और गैस की खोज

1850. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री मोनायने :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री 20 अप्रैल, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3943 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सूरत जिले में किये गये खोज कार्य के दौरान कितने स्थानों में तेल और गैस मिली है ;

(ख) इस क्षेत्र में खोज कार्य कब से चल रहा है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने अब तक कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की है ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री अलगेसन) : (क) कोसम्बा क्षेत्र में तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस प्राप्त हुई है । ओलपद क्षेत्र में प्राकृतिक गैस मिली है ।

(ख) 1957 से भूवैज्ञानिक और भूभौतिकी सर्वेक्षण कार्य जारी है । 1959 से अन्वेषी व्यधन कार्य हो रहा है ।

(ग) लगभग 1.90 करोड़ रुपये । सही सही रकम नहीं बताई जा सकती क्योंकि व्यय आंकड़े जिलावार नहीं रखे जाते ।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में बोनस

1851. **श्री सोनावने :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी :

क्या श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री 20 अप्रैल, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3983 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र के एककों में बोनस सम्बन्धी जानकारी इस बीच मिल चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कब तक मिल जाने की सम्भावना है ?

श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (ग). अब तक जो सूचना प्राप्त हुई है, वह संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

विवरण

(क) उन सरकारी क्षेत्र की इकाइयों की संख्या जिन्होंने बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम, 1965 के अनुसार बोनस का भुगतान किया	27
(ख) ऐसे कर्मचारियों और मजदूरों की संख्या, जिन्हें सरकारी क्षेत्र की इकाइयों द्वारा दिए गए बोनस का लाभ प्राप्त हुआ	92,646
(ग) नये अधिनियम के अनुसार सरकारी क्षेत्र की इकाइयों द्वारा दिए गये बोनस की अनुमानित राशि .	1,37,38,000
(घ) ऐसे सरकारी क्षेत्र की इकाइयों की संख्या जिन्होंने नये अधिनियम के अनुसार बोनस का भुगतान नहीं किया (ङ) उन इकाइयों की संख्या जिन्होंने बोनस का भुगतान नहीं किया,	40

(च) बोनस भुगतान न करने के कारण—	या तो—— (1) बोनस भुगताने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है, या
	(2) बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत बोनस की अदायगी करना आवश्यक नहीं है क्योंकि कर्मचारी 'मजदूर' की परिभाषा में नहीं आते या इकाई को हानि हो रही है और इसलिए उसे छूट प्राप्त है या इकाई हाल ही में स्थापित हुई है, या
	(3) इकाई अभी निर्माण अवस्था में है या
	(4) बोनस के भुगतान का प्रश्न किसी औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण के पास अनिर्णीत पड़ा है।

पुस्तकाध्यक्षों का वेतन क्रम

1852. **श्री सोनावने :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 20 अप्रैल, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3998 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के सहायता-प्राप्त स्कूलों में काम करने वाले पुस्तकाध्यक्षों के वेतनक्रम के बारे में दिल्ली प्रशासन ने क्या निर्णय किया है;

(ख) उससे कितने व्यक्तियों को लाभ हुआ है ; और

(ग) नया वेतन-क्रम किस तिथि में लागू किया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) इस मामले पर अभी तक दिल्ली प्रशासन से पत्र-व्यवहार किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

खेमकरन क्षेत्र में बम का विस्फोट

1853. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री सोनावने:

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मई, 1966 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में खेमकरन क्षेत्र में एक बम विस्फोट के कारण एक 16 वर्षीय लड़के की मृत्य हो गई ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस बम पर निर्माण सम्बन्धी चिन्ह कहां के थे ; और

(ग) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) निर्माण सम्बन्धी चिन्हों का पता नहीं चल सका क्योंकि बम का ऊपरी भाग फट गया था ;

(ग) खानों बमों आदि का पता लगाने के लिये इस क्षेत्र की तलाशी ली गई और वहां के निवासियों को बिना फटे बमों के बारे में चेतावनी दे दी गई है ।

Issue of Industrial Licences, Quotas and Permits

1854. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the study of the systems prevailing in Britain, U.S.A. and some other countries regarding the issue of industrial licences, quotas and permits;

(b) whether the question of codifying the system of their issue has been examined; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) to (c). The position is as stated in reply to Starred Question No. 444 answered on the 9th March, 1966.

Ruler of Bastar

1855. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister sent a team of doctors to examine and attend on Shri Vijya Chandra Bhanjdeo of Bastar; and

(b) if so, the report, if any, submitted by the doctors?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir; this was done at the request of the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The doctors reported that the Maharaja was critically ill and in a state of peripheral vascular failure with oedema of the brain, and prescribed the necessary treatment.

Corruption at Political Level

1856. **Shri Tulsidas Jadhav:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement made by the Central Vigilance Commissioner at a Press Conference in Madras on the 29th July, 1966 that "without proper machinery to deal with corruption at political level. Vigilance Commissions would not be able to function with full effectiveness"; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government's approach regarding procedure for dealing with allegations of corruption at political level was explained by the Home Minister in the course of his reply during the discussion of the Demands for Grants of Ministry of Home Affairs on 27th April, 1965. Code of Conduct for Ministers has also been evolved to keep a check on corruption at political level.

Drilling at Bodra near Calcutta

1857. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:**
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to start drilling at Bodra near Calcutta; and

(b) if so, how long it will take to find out the results?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) It is too early to say; in any case not before one year.

Jeetha System in Mysore

1858. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Alvares:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Mysore State, as stated by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a bonded labour system called the 'Jeetha' system, under which agricultural labourers bind themselves and/or their children to serve the money-lending classes in return for loans, in prevalent;

(b) whether the same or similar systems are prevalent elsewhere also in our country;

(c) if so, whether it is not unconstitutional and illegal; and

(d) the measures taken to end the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (d). Replies from Mysore and other State Governments are awaited. As soon as the information is available, it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Bengali Encyclopaedia

1859. **Dr. Ranen Sen:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two volumes of 'Bharat Kosh' the Bengali Encycopaedia have been published by Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta and that adequate assistance has not been rendered to the Parishad therefor by the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the extent of assistance rendered by Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). The two volumes of Bharat kosh have already been published by the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad. The Government of India have so far released Rs. 56,250/- to the Government of Ves Bengal for the project @ 50 per cent of the approved expenditure. The remaining 50 per cent of expenditure has been met by the State Government. No representation has so far been received from the State Government about the inadequacy of assistance to the Parishad.

Payment of Bonus by Oil Companies

1860. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Esso, Burma Shell, and Caltex Companies at Ernakulam have refused payment of bonus violating the agreements in force; and

(b) if so, the steps taken against the employers who violated the agreement?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). There was an industrial dispute between the Companies and their employees regarding bonus: it was referred by the Government of Kerala for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Kozhikode, under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. However, during the pendency of the proceedings the parties arrived at a compromise and the matter has been settled accordingly.

Muslim cattle grazers in Fazilka

1861. **Shri Gulshan:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Muslim cattle grazers along with their milch cattle have encamped on the border town of Fazilka from Rajasthan due to drought posing serious security problems for the border Police Officers; and

(b) the steps taken to ascertain if they are Pak. spies and other necessary action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. These Indian cattle grazers usually move from their homes in Rajasthan into Punjab during summer, and return home with the onset of rains. We have ascertained that they posed no security problem for the Border Police officials.

Tribal Teachers

1862. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any policy to appoint tribal teachers in the primary schools where the percentage or the number of tribal students is very large;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this policy is uniform in all the States and whether it is strictly implemented; and

(d) whether all the applications in all the States have been considered and appointments made in all the cases and if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (d). Government is of the view that qualified tribal teachers, wherever available, should be appointed in tribal areas. The Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission has also laid emphasis on the appointment of teachers from the tribal community. The Commission's recommendations in this regard have been communicated to various State Governments and almost all of them have agreed to implement them to the extent possible.

Since the recommendations pertain to the sphere of action of the State Governments details of State Government Schemes are not available.

Committee to Enquire into the Disposal of Applications for Telephone Connections

1863. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee to enquire into the delay in disposing of the applications for telephone connections in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Committee have gone into the problems of delay in disposing of the applications; and

(c) the usual time taken by the telephone Department to dispose of an application and the number of applications yet to be disposed of as on the 1st July, 1966 State-wise?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). A Committee has been set up for studying the procedure adopted in regard to allotment of telephone connections at a few stations. This Committee will not, however, look into the cases of delay in meeting with the heavy pending demand which cannot be met because of limitation of the available resources.

(c) The time taken to provide a telephone applied for varies considerably from place to place as this depends on the availability of exchange capacity, cables line materials and other factors like technical feasibility, category of registration of demand, etc. A statement indicating the waiting list as on 1-7-66 is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6738/66.]

Consultative Committee for Kerala

1864. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are several cases in which the Government of Kerala have either ignored or deliberately violated the decisions and recommendations of the Consultative Committee for Kerala; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remedy this situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Joint Service Cadre for Union Territories and NEFA

1865. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of formation of a joint service cadre for the Union Territories and NEFA has been under consideration and if so, since when;

(b) when it will be finalised and implemented; and

(c) the percentage proposed to be fixed for each Territory and NEFA for promotion in All-India Services?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri V. C. Shukla): (a) Nefa being part of Assam State the question of having a joint service cadre for the Union Territories and Nefa does not arise. It is proposed to form a joint IAS Cadre to meet the needs of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh and other Union Territories. This cadre will also provide for the needs of N.E.F.A. area.

(b) and (c). Details of the scheme are being worked out.

Enquiry into corruption cases of Manipur

1866. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Special Police Establishment investigated into the cases of corruption by the Officers of Manipur Government;

(b) if so, the number of Gazetted and non-Gazetted Officers involved during the period from the 1st April, 1963 to 31st March, 1966;

(c) how many cases have been disposed of and how many are under investigation; and

(d) the final action taken in those cases where investigations were completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Four Gazetted Officers in two cases; no non-gazetted Officers were involved in any case taken up by SPE during this period.

(c) Both the cases are still under investigation;

(d) Does not arise.

Requisitioning by Delhi Administration of Premises under D.I.R.

1867. Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration had under the D.I.R. requisition-

ed certain private premises in Delhi for opening offices; and

(b) if so, whether these cases of their continued possession by the Civil Supplies Authorities are being reconsidered in view of the relaxation of the D.I.R.?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Delhi Administration have since canceled the orders of requisitioning under D.I.R.

Petro-Chemical Complex at Cochin

1868. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether itis a fact that the proposal to set up a petro-chemical complex at Cochin during the Fourth Plan period has been shelved; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). There was no proposal to set up a petro-chemical complex as such at Cochin. Only the production of petro-chemical ammonia was planned and it is being implemented. A fertilizer unit with an annual capacity of 1,64,000 tonnes in terms of nitrogen is being set up near the Cochin Refinery based on naphtha as feedstock.

Workshop of College Principals

1869. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwanath Pandey:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a workshop of college principals organised by the Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon in Bangalore in June, 1966 recommended that admission to colleges should be purely on the basis of merit;

(b) whether the workshop favoured reservation of 20 per cent of marks for classwork while deciding results at public examinations;

(c) whether the workshop suggested that the University should insist on the teachers undergoing a course in the methodology of teaching; and

(d) whether the Union Government have examined the recommendations of the workshop and if so, the reaction thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The proceedings of the workshop have not yet been made available to the Government. The recommendations are, however, mainly the concern of universities.

Foreign Investment in Fertilizers and Petro-Chemical Complex

1870. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Muthiah:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high-power team of officials went out on a three-week tour of the U.S.A., Canada and Japan to contact foreign investors for fertilizer, petro-chemical and pesticide industries in India;

(b) if so, how far they have been successful in expediting and finalising agreements in this respect;

(c) whether the team of officials investigated the possibilities of foreign collaboration in private sector as well; and

(d) whether Government had already decided on the broad approach for the team of officials in the discussions abroad?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) It is too early to assess the results of the visit of the team.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा पश्चिमी बंगाल की सीमा पर एक लड़की का अपहरण

1871. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जून, 1966 के द्वितीय सप्ताह में एक दर्जन से अधिक पाकिस्तानी पश्चिमी दीनाजपुर जिले के रामगंज पुलिस स्टेशन के क्षेत्र में घुस आए थे और एक लड़की को उठा ले गये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि एक अन्य गांव में पाकिस्तानियों ने पांच हजार रुपये का सामान लूटा ;

(ग) क्या उस क्षेत्र में एक व्यक्ति पकड़ा गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) यह सच नहीं है ।

(ख) ग्राम के नाम का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया । इसलिए यह साफ़ नहीं है कि किस घटना की ओर संकेत है । किन्तु 13-6-66 को लगभग 00.30 बजे 14/15 पाक राष्ट्रिकों ने दिघिरपाड़ा के दयाल चन्द्र घोष के मकान में डाका डाला, और नकदी, जेवर और दो पशु लूट कर ले गये ।

इन सब वस्तुओं का मूल्य लगभग 5,000 रुपये था ।

(ग) जी हां एक व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किया गया है ।

(घ) गश्त और निगरानी को बढ़ाया गया है ।

मिजो विद्रोहियों द्वारा हमला

1872. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मिजो विद्रोहियों ने जून, 1966 के मध्य में मिजो पहाड़ी जिले के सियालसुक गांव में सुरक्षा सेना पर गोली चलाई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके कारण जन तथा धन की कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(ग) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी हां । 14-6-66 को मिजो विद्रोहियों और सुरक्षा सेना के बीच सियालसुक के निकट एक मुठभेड़ हुई थी ।

(ख) एक मिजो विद्रोही मारा गया और पांच घायल हुए । 50 राउन्ड कार्तूसों के साथ एक राइफल सुरक्षा सेना द्वारा प्राप्त

की गई । इस मुठभेड़ में हमारे सिपाहियों में से तीन घायल हो गये ।

(ग) सुरक्षा के लिए वे सभी कदम उठाये जाते हैं जो आवश्यक तथा सम्भव होते हैं ।

Migrations from East Pakistan

1873. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Tripura said on the 2nd June, 1966 that 10 to 12 families per day were crossing over from East Pakistan to Tripura; and

(b) if so, the total number of people who have crossed into Tripura so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) This statement was made by the Chief Minister of Tripura on 31st May, 1966 and not on 2nd June, 1966.

(b) The total number of persons who have crossed over from East Pakistan into Tripura from 1-1-64 to 23-7-66 is 1,15,645. This number, however, does not include those who did not register themselves with the Tripura Government.

Sunstroke Cases among P. & T. Runners

1874. Shri Utiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that a number of Postal runners have been afflicted by sunsroke during the recent heat wave in North India;

(b) the number of staff of the P. & T. Department thus affected; and

(c) the relief measures, if any, taken by Government?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). Enquiries made from the circles concerned reveal that no postal runner was afflicted by sunstroke.

(c) Does not arise.

Primary and Middle Schools

1875. Shri Utiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the miserable condition of Primary and Middle Schools in the matter of staff, class room space, laboratory equipment, libraries and text books throughout the country;

(b) the steps taken to improve these conditions;

(c) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to abolish special primary schools of the rich and introduce uniform primary education throughout the country and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government have made any study of the effect these special schools are having on creating a socialist outlook among our children; and if so, the main conclusions thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). The Government are aware of general inadequacy of equipment and other facilities in schools and have proposed for inclusion in the 4th Plan schemes, costing Rs. 140.12 crores for the improvement of Elementary Education.

(c) There are no schools, which cater exclusively to the rich and in

which there is any discrimination in the matter of admissions. Merit scholarships are also awarded to enable bright students to prosecute their studies in good schools.

(d) No, Sir.

Vice-President of Mizo National Front

1876. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Lalnun-mawia, the Vice-President of the Mizo National Front has escaped to Burma; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to secure his extradition to India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) The Government have no such information.

(b) Does not arise.

Recovery of Explosives from Naga Rebels

1877. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Baswant:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 40 kilos of high explosives were recovered from 3 Nagas who were arrested at Kang Pokpi on the 13th June, 1966; and

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted in regard to the sources from which these explosives had been obtained?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Thirty-nine and a half KG of explosives were recovered from 3 Nagas at Kangpokpi on 13-6-66.

(b) A case under section 5 of Explosive Substances Act has been registered. Investigations are in progress.

NEFA Administration

1878. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how the NEFA Administration has been acquiring land for its various Administrative Centres, outposts and Government farms;

(b) whether at any time or anywhere, the owners of the lands demanded compensation but it was rejected by the Administration;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether in future Government propose to acquire land on payment of compensation or without payment?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Land has been acquired for various administrative purposes on payment of compensation.

(b) No such claims have been rejected.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

UNESCO Programme for Primary Education

1879. Shri Baswant:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO has requested all the State Governments to select ten to fifteen primary schools and training institutions concerned with primary education in each State to participate in the UNESCO programme of education for international understanding; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Four State Governments and five Union Territories have so far furnished the names of ninety seven Primary Schools and Primary Teacher Training Institutions selected for participation in the Programme of Education for International Understanding.

Exhibition of Paintings at Calcutta

1880. Shri Baswant:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 13th June, 1966, African students in Calcutta ransacked and tore to pieces 32 out of 34 paintings on Uganda which were being exhibited at the Academy of the Fine Arts at Calcutta; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) Yes, Sir, some of the African students entered the exhibition hall and tore off several of the paintings.

(b) The matter is under investigation and consideration.

Former Inspector-General of Police, Gujarat

1881. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Inquiry into the allegations against the former Inspector-General of Police, Gujarat has been received;

(b) if so, its main findings and conclusions;

(c) Governments decision thereon; and

(d) whether the report will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir, it was received by the Government of India on 8th June, 1966.

(b) and (c). As the matter is under consideration and as final decision would be taken only after consulting Union Public Service Commission, it is premature to disclose the finding and conclusion of the Commission of Enquiry and Government's decision at this stage.

(d) No, Sir.

New Central Schools in Orissa

1882. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4050 on the 20th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the proposal of starting two more Central Schools at Bhubaneswar and Berhampur in Orissa has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) and (b). The proposal is under correspondence with the State Government who have suggested some other locations also.

Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad

1883. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the

Indian Mine Workers Federation regarding the delay in disposing of pending cases by the Central Government Industrial Tribunal at Dhanbad; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) It has been decided to set up two Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts at Calcutta and Jabalpur which will provide relief to the Industrial Tribunal of Dhanbad to some extent.

Loan Scholarships

1884. Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce the number of the National Loan Scholarships to students this year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of scholarships proposed to be awarded this year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) Yes Sir. The number of fresh National Loan Scholarships has been reduced for this year.

(b) This has been done because of the difficult financial position;

(c) 18,500 as against 26,500 awarded last year.

Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad

1885. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases are pending before the Industrial Tribunal at Dhanbad;

(b) the average period that passed between the dates when disputes arose and their reference to Tribunal;

(c) whether the Central Government Industrial Tribunal has been set up at Calcutta; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and when it will be set up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 384 cases were pending on 30-6-1966.

(b) 136 days.

(c) and (d). Shri S. K. Sen has been appointed as Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Cum-Labour Court, Calcutta.

Protection for R.M.S. Employees on Duty

1886. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an R.M.S. employee who was travelling on duty in the R.M.S. Coach in the Bombay-Calcutta Mail on the 15th June, 1966 was assaulted by a Police Officer, when he pulled the chain, as the lights in the train went out and the R.M.S. staff could not do the work;

(b) whether Government have investigated the matter and, if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the protection given by Government to the R.M.S. staff from such high-handedness either on the part of the Police officials or the Railway staff?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) On 15-6-66 when the Bombay-Calcutta Mail started from Victoria Terminus, the lights in the R.M.S. van were very dim. Therefore, one sorter pulled the alarm chain. As soon as the train stopped,

a police officer entered the van and is alleged to have assaulted a sorter.

(b) The investigations are in progress.

(c) Whenever such incidents occur, suitable action is taken in consultation with the authorities concerned.

Absorption of Emergency Commissioned Officers

1887. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme for the absorption of Emergency Commissioned Officers who are to be relieved in 1967;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the approximate number of such Officers getting release?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6739/66].

Demand for Allotment of Land in Kerala

1888. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have received a representation demanding 15 cents of land for resettlement of the families whose lands have been acquired for FACT Ambalamugal Kerala;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ernakulam Collector has assured them to give 15 cents of land for resettlement; and

(c) if so, the steps taken for their re-settlement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Collector Ernakulam has issued instructions to allot 10 cents of land to each of the affected families.

Admission in Madras University

1889. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students who pass the correspondence course of the Delhi University are denied admission in the evening law classes started by the Madras University; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to admit them in the evening Law Classes?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes.

(b) It is primarily for each university, as an autonomous body, to decide the question of according recognition to the degrees of other universities for purposes of admission to its courses in accordance with its rules and regulations. The University of Delhi has already taken up this matter with the University of Madras.

Police firing on Unarmed crowds

1890. Shri Krishnapal Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the number of firings and places where they took place on unarmed crowds during the last six months and the number of casualties in each case;

(a) the nature of the orders for controlling such firings and whether they have been observed in every case; and

(b) the action taken against those who indulged in indiscriminate firing?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya

Charan Shukla): (a) The Government of India have not laid down any orders for controlling police firing. These matters are regulated by the Code of Criminal Procedure and orders issued by State Governments.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Climbing Expeditions

1891. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian expeditions which went to the mountains during 1965 and 1966 climbing seasons, and

(b) the assistance given to these expeditions by Government and how many of them were successful in their missions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan):

(a) No. of Major Expeditions during 1965 (Indian Mount Everest Expedition) . . .	1
No. of other expeditions during 1965. . .	11
No. of Expeditions during 1966 up to July, 1966 .	11
(b) Assistance Given	
During 1965 (Including Rs. 7,50,000 for the Everest Expeditions)	Rs. 7,76,404·57
During, 1966 (up to July, 1966)	Rs. 37,500·00
	Rs. 8,13,904·57
No. of successful expeditions during 1965 . .	5
No. of successful expeditions during 1966 . . .	10

P & T Advisory Committee

1892. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) when the agenda notes of the last meeting of Posts and Telegraphs National Advisory Committee were circulated among the members;

(b) whether they were circulated on the date of the meeting and, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of suggestions made by the non-official members; and

(d) the total number of suggestions that were accepted by the Committee?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) The agenda notes of the last Central P&T Advisory Council held on 8-5-65 were circulated to all Members on 6-5-65. This delay was due to receipt of a large number of items for inclusion in the agenda long after the prescribed date *i.e.* 31st March, 1965.

(b) Only in case of one member the agenda papers had to be made over on the day of the meeting as these were not accepted by any responsible person at the Delhi address of that member.

(c) 45.

(d) 31

Cost of Oil Exploration

1893. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the devaluation of the rupee would result in the rise of cost of oil exploration;

(b) whether it would result also in increase in the price of crude oil supplied to the Refineries; and

(c) if so, the increase in the prices?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Details of precise increase are being worked out.

Oil Exploration

1894. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Rs. 185 crore plan of oil exploration has been drawn up for implementation under the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the programme?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Details are being worked out.

Manufacutre of T. V. Sets

1895. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Rishang Keishing:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has developed the know-how for the manufacture of TV sets costing about Rs. 800 to 900 each; and

(b) if so, the scheme for commercial manufacture of such sets and how much of manufacturing capacity would be licensed in the private sector?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani, has developed the know-how for the manufacture of T. V. Sets. The ex-factory cost (excluding excise duty and other local taxes) as estimated prior to devaluation of the rupee was Rs. 800 for a 17" screen set, Rs. 850 for a 19" screen set and Rs. 950 for a 23" screen set.

(b) The National Research Development Corporation of India has executed agreements with two parties, namely, M/s. J. K. Rayon, Kanpur and M/s. Telerad Private Ltd., Bombay for commercial manufacture of T. V. sets developed at the Institute. Letters of Intent have recently been issued by the Ministry of Industry to these parties for manufacturing 10,000 T. V. sets per annum each.

नजरबन्द चीनी नागरिक

1896. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय कितने चीनी नागरिक नजरबन्द हैं; और

(ख) इनमें से ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति हैं, जो स्वदेश वापस जाने के इच्छुक हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) और (ख). अब तक प्राप्त ताज़ा सूचना के अनुसार भारत में नजरबन्द चीनी नागरिकों की संख्या 100 है। इनमें से 3 ने चीन वापस लौटने की इच्छा प्रकट की है।

Firing in Bangalore

1897. Shri Gokulananda Mohanty: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the police fired upon a riotous mob which obstructed the Railway traffic at Harihar (near Bangalore) on the 27th June, 1966;

(b) the reasons which led to this incident; and

(c) whether any political parties had any hand in it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). On June 27, 1966, a mob collected at Harihar Railway Station, and some persons in it obstructed a train. When the police party tried to remove these persons from the railway track, the mob became violent and pelted brick-bats on the police. Appeals for peace, lathi-charge and tear gas having proved ineffective, seven rounds were fired by the police.

(c) It is difficult to fix responsibility for the incident on any one political party.

Mapping Work

1898. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether sufficient data on soils are not available;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry of Food and Agriculture would like to have such maps prepared by the National Atlas Organisation with mapping data;

(c) whether the State-wise information about soils in our country is available; and

(d) whether the programmes of National Atlas Organisation have been sanctioned after taking into consideration the item-wise cost, number of man-days and mappable data?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) to (c). State-wise information about soils is available. This is however suitable for preparation of small scale maps, while the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Cooperation would like to have maps prepared on larger scale of say 1:1 million. Information for the preparation of such large scale maps is not available.

(d) The programmes of the National Atlas Organisation were sanctioned after scrutiny.

National Atlas of India

1899. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of information on soils compiled on Bihar and U.P. Soil Maps by N.A.O;

(b) whether sufficient mappable data to prepare land management map of India 1:6 M is available with N.A.O. and if not, how this item was sanctioned without proper scrutiny of the mappable data; and

(c) whether soil report and soil profile description for each character of soil of the soil map of India published by N.A.O. in National Atlas of India (Hindi Edition) 1957 are available?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) Complete information required for the preparation of the maps has not yet been received by the National Atlas Organisation.

(b) A good amount of information required for the preparation of the map is available with the National Atlas Organisation and more recent data are being compiled by that Organisation from different sources for final mapping.

(c) The map published in the National Atlas (Hindi Edition 1957) was prepared on the basis of soil information and reports collected by the National Atlas Organisation from different Central and State departments.

Bharatiya Shahid Sainik Vidyalaya, Naini Tal

1900. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are award that an institution known as Bharatiya Shahid Sainik Vidyalaya was started in Naini Tal two years ago;

(b) whether the said institution has approached Government for assistance;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). The Vidalaya approached the Government of Uttar Pradesh for financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 50,000 but the State Government did not find it possible to accede to this request as it is already financing another Sainik School situated nearby.

Compensation for Families evicted from Oil Fields in Assam

1901. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a good number of families who were evicted from the oil fields of Assam have not yet received compensation from Oil India; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals: (Shri Alagesan): (a) No families have been evicted so far from any oilfield worked by Oil India.

(b) Does not arise.

Powers of Labour Courts

1902. Shri Basappa:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to enhance the powers of labour courts and tribunals in pursuance of the recommendations of the International Labour Organisation and the Indian Labour Conference of 1962 to empower them to review dismissal cases;

(b) if so, the precise decision of Government; and

(c) when the relevant legislation is to be brought before Parliament?

The Deputy Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration.

Accident at Bankola Colliery

1903. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a serious accident at the Bankola colliery, P.O. Iskhra on the 28th or 29th June, 1966 leading to the death of two workers;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made into the accident;

(c) whether the enquiry report will be placed on the Table; and

(d) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes; there was a fatal accident at Bankola Colliery on the 28th June, 1966 resulting in the death of two workers and serious injury to one. A mass of stone had fallen on 4 loaders from the roof at a height 3·2 metres.

(b) Yes; an enquiry has been made by an Officer of the Mines Inspectorate.

(c) A copy of the enquiry report is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6740/66.]

(d) The enquiry officer is of the opinion that no one is to be held responsible as. according to the evidence, Manager, Under Manager, and the Overman had inspected the place of accident on the day of the accident in the earlier shift and on testing had found the roof to be secure. Action is being taken, however, on certain irregularities pointed out in the enquiry report.

Gorakhpur Labour Depot

1904. Shrimati Vimla Devi: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 801 on the 8th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether a number of workers supplied by the Gorakhpur Labour Depot to various coal mines have been made permanent; and

(b) the names of such coal mines?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). The information is not available.

Air Conditioners in Coal Mines Central Hospital, Kalla (Bengal)

1905. Shrimati Vimla Devi: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of air-conditioners in the Coal Mines Central Hospital at Kalla near Asansol;

(b) when these air-conditioners were fixed; and

(c) how many are working at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Six window type air-conditioners have been provided.

(b) In September, 1964.

(c) Three of the air-conditioners are not working satisfactorily and the supplier has been requested to rectify the defects.

पंजाब में मिट्टी के तेल में मिलावट

1906. श्री गुलशन :
श्री प्र० चं० बरूग्रा :

क्या **पेट्रोलियम ग्रौर रसायन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को जून, 1966 में पंजाब की कोई शिकायत मिली थी कि डीज़ल तेल तथा पेट्रोल में मिट्टी का तेल मिलाया जा रहा है ग्रौर पेट्रोल पम्पों द्वारा ग्रथवा दूसरे तरीकों से उसे बेचा जा रहा है; ग्रौर

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पैट्रोलियम ग्रौर रसायन मंत्री (श्री ग्रलगेशन) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ग्रावश्यक कार्यवाही कर रही है ।

Employment of Class I Officers after their Retirement

1907. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several class I Officers, after retirement from Government service, have joined the private sector;

(b) if so, the number and names of such officers, since the 26th January, 1950 up-to-date, together with the salary they drew at the time of retirement, and the salary on which they joined the private sector; and

(c) whether each such officer had official dealings or contacts with his new employer before his retirement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Retired Class I officers can, within two years after their retirement, take up private employment with the permission of the Government. No such permission is necessary if private employment is taken up after two years from the date of retirement. Many retired Class I officers could, therefore, have joined the private sector with or without the permission of Government, as the case may be.

(b) and (c). Information is not available with Government; nor can full information be collected from Government record, as during the period of more than 16 years from 26th January, 1950 many retired Class I officers may have taken up private employment without the permission of Government after the expiry of two years from the date of their retirement, and Government has no record of such cases.

Exchange of Scientists with U.S.A. and Canada

1908. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether agreements have been entered into for the exchange of senior and junior Scientists with the U.S.A. and Canada; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Repatriated from Ceylon

1909. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert team has been or is being sent to Colombo to study the requirements and aptitudes of Indians who are to be repatriated from Ceylon under the Indo-Ceylon Pact;

(b) if so, the specific aspects to be studied by them; and

(c) the composition/constitution of the team?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) A proposal to send a team of officers to Ceylon to make a study of the problems of rehabilitation of repatriates, under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement 1964 is at present under consideration.

(b) and (c). A final decision regarding the composition of the team and the specific aspects to be studied by them has not yet been taken.

Allowances for Political Detenus

1910. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of political detenus, detained by the Delhi Administration in the Central Jail, New Delhi during the period from the 30th December, 1964 to 16th **April, 1966** who were granted family allowances and the amount granted per family per month; and

(b) whether the detenus have been paid fami'y allowances for the entire period of their detention?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) There is not category of detenus classified as 'Political detenu'. 14 detenus were paid family allowance during the period in question at rates ranging from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 200/- per month per family.

(b) Excepting in two cases the allowances were paid for the entire period of detention excluding periods of release of the detenu on parole.

Medical Attention in Central Jail, New Delhi

1911. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in July, 1965, a case of heat-stroke occurred in the Political Ward of the Central Jail, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is alo a fact that proper and timely medical attention was not given to this patient;

(c) whether the patient concerned made representations to the higher authorities in this regard and if so, whether any reply was given to him; and

(d) the measures taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). Proper medical attention was provided in time. In this representation the patient had stated that in regard to his treatment, there was delay, particularly in the supply of Glucose and ice. The Delhi Administration issued instructions that requirements in respect of medicines should be promptly attended to. The detenu in question was informally apprised of these directions. In order to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in future, action has been taken to ensure that for medicinal treatment, expeditious arrangements are made, whenever necessary, to supply articles not in stock.

Ophthalmic Patients in Central Jail, New Delhi.

1912. Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of political detenus in the Central Jail, New Delhi during the period from the 30th December, 1964 to 16th April, 1966 who had suffered from aphthalmic ailments and were referred to Eye Specialists for necessary treatment;

(b) the total number of cases wherein use of glasses by patients was recommended by the specialists and prescribed glasses were supplied to the patients at Government cost;

(c) whether there was any case wherein prescribed glasses were not supplied; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Nine.

(b) Number of cases recommended for glasses: Seven. Number of cases to whom prescribed glasses were supplied at Government cost: six.

(c) Yes: One.

(d) The detenue for whom the glasses were prepared was discharged before the spectacles were arranged. These spectacles have since been prepared and steps have been taken to get it delivered to him.

Jadwat Trading Co.

1913. Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the favours shown by the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands to M/s. Jadwat Trading Company owning ships in these Islands;

(b) whether an enquiry was ordered into the matter;

(c) if so, the result thereof: and

(d) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, whether Government propose to do so now?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No such complaint has been received against the present Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands or his immediate predecessor. An allegation of this nature was contained, among other allegations against the Andaman and Nicobar Administration, in a communication addressed to the Central Vigilance Commissioner sometime in March, 1965, by a former disgruntled employee of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir. This is not considered necessary as the allegations were *prima facia* found to be untenable and irresponsible.

R.M.S. Sorting Section in Madras Circle

1914. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that opening of new R. M. S. Sorting Section in Madras Circle has either been dropped or delayed for want of mail vans;

(b) the number of mail vans constructed during the past two years for opening of new R.M.S. Sections in Madras Circle;

(c) the number of mail vans under construction now for the Madras Circle; and

(d) the action taken to bring about better co-ordination between the Railway and Postal Department in the matter of building vans and providing accommodation for R. M. S. vans in trains wherever necessary?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No proposal has been dropped but some have been delayed.

(b) Nil. However, 3 bogie vans have been recently allotted to Madras Circle for opening a new section.

(c) Seven.

(d) Regional Director (RMS), Southern Region, Madras, holds quarterly coordination meetings with Southern Railway to pursue the cases for construction of vans, on replacement account, and also for providing accommodation for RMS in Railway trains. If necessary, the matter is also taken up at higher level with Railway Board by the P and T Directorate. The cases for new mail vans required on additional account were initiated by the P and T Directorate with the Railway Board and thereafter pursued by the Regional Director RMS, Madras with the Southern Railway authorities.

Social Security for Journalists

1915. Shri Shree Narayan Das: will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state the extent to which Government have been able to give effect to the suggestions made by the Economic and Social Council of the U.N. regarding legislation providing a system of social security for jounalists including guaranteeing old age pensions and unemployment benefits?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): It is not clear which suggestion the Hon'ble Member is referring to. Under the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955, the working journalists are entitled to the benefits of gratuity. leave on medical certificate and provident fund. The question of framing a Retirement/Family Pension Scheme for workers in receipt of provident funds is under consideration. There is no scheme of Unemployment Insurance at present in operation.

Conciliation Proceedings

1916. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Labour Enforcement Officers (Central) Chaibasa in Singbhum district in Bihar served notices on China Clay Mines (Oriental Potteries) Workers' Union and the China Clay Mine owners, as many as three times on the 1st October, 1965, 2nd April, 1966 and 26th June, 1966;

(b) whether on these three dates, the Union representatives attended the place of the proposed conciliation proceedings but the Labour Enforcement Officer (Central) faild to attend without intimating to the Union any reasons for such repeated failures on his part; and

(c) if the answer to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the

steps proposed to be taken for immediate conciliation proceedings?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The Labour Enforcement Officer (Central) Chaibasa, on receipt of a charter of demands from the China Clay (Oriental Potteries) Workers' Union issued notices on 1st October, 1965 fixing the conciliation meeting on the 7th October, 1965. After discussions, the union agreed to await the decision of the Government for fixation of minimum wages as a result of survey to be conducted by the Director of Labour Bureau, Simla.

Again the union submitted a charter of demands on 2nd March, 1966 and the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad-II fixed conciliation meeting on the 2nd April, 1966 at Chaibasa but this meeting was telegraphically adjourned to the 9th April, 1966, due to receipt of large number of strike notices from the unions functioning in the coal mines, which claimed immediate attention from the Officers of Dhanbad Region. At the adjourned meeting, the union agreed to keep the case closed till the Deputy Labour Commissioner, Bihar conducted enquiry regarding the status of office bearers of this union.

This union submitted another charter of demands on the 16th May, 1966 and the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad-II, fixed the conciliation meeting on the 26th June, 1966. This meeting was adjourned on receiving information that the Registrar of Trade Unions, Bihar, was seized of the matter relating to claims of two rival factions of the union. However, the General Secretary of this union met the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) at Dhanbad on the 27th June, 1966 and stated that the enquiry by the Registrar of Trade Unions was likely to be completed by first week of July and, as such, the case may be closed till the decision of the Registrar of Trade Unions, Bihar, Patna, was available. Accordingly, the case was closed and further action, if any, will be taken on knowing the decision of the Registrar, Trade Unions.

National Institute of Oceanography

1917. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount set apart for the establishment and development of the National Institute of Oceanography at Ernakulam during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the various subjects of study proposed to be taken up by this Institute?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The National Institute of Oceanography will be located at Goa with only a Regional Station at Ernakulam. The financial provision for this purpose during the 4th plan has not yet been finalised.

(b) The Institute will consist of the following main divisions together with a modern Research Ship of its own:—

1. Physical and dynamical Oceanography Division.
2. Chemical Oceanography Division with a Unit for extraction of raw materials from the sea.
3. Biological Oceanography Division-Oceanic Living Resources.
4. Geological Oceanography Division with a Unit for prospecting of the Continental Shelf and deeper areas.
5. Data and documentation.
6. Oceanographic Instrumentation.

Oil Exploration Projects in Gujarat

1918. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a lack of coordination in oil exploration projects at Ankleshwar in Gujarat;

(b) whether the lack of co-ordination has delayed the production of oils;

(c) if so, the extent of loss of production in terms of quantity and value during the last one year; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure co-ordination?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Fertilizer Plant, Assam

1920. Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Industrial Consulting Bureau has submitted a report to Government for putting up a big fertiliser plant in Assam to make use of the gas at present being wasted away; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The Industrial Consulting Bureau Private Ltd. in a Report prepared at the instance of the State Government of Assam have *inter-alia* suggested that one of the ways of utilising the surplus Natural Gas available in Assam would be by the installation of a large sized Fertilizer plant. The suggestion is being followed up with independent studies by the Central Government and it is expected that a decision whether it would be advisable to establish such a plant would be duly taken.

नागाओं द्वारा हमला

1921. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 9 जून, 1966 को मशीनगनों से लैस 20 नागाओं ने मनीपुर के एक गांव पर अचानक हमला किया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण जन तथा धन की कितनी हानि हुई ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संम्भरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Schools in Bastar

1922. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools opened especially for the Adivasi Children in Bastar where free education is given to them at present; and

(b) the number of students studying in these schools?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Adivasi Graduates in Bastar

1923. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the number of Graduates and post-Graduates among Adivasis in Bastar at present?

The Minister of Education, (Shri M. C. Chagla): The information is not available in the Education Ministry.

बरौनी तेल शोधन कारखाना

1925. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री बड़े :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री काशी राम गुप्त :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

क्या पेट्रोलियम **और रसायन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 27 जून, 1966 के समाचारों के अनुसार गोदामों में मिट्टी के तेल को रखने के स्थान के अभाव के कारण बरोनी में तेल साफ करने का काम रोक दिया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री अलगेसन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) कार्य को अब पुनः शुरू कर दिया गया है और रेलवे बोर्ड के परामर्श से बरौनी तेल शोधनशाला से मिट्टी के तेल को अधिक मात्रा में भेजने के पर्याप्त कदम भी उठाये गये हैं ।

Demands of R.M.S. employees' Union

1926. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received a memorandum from the R.M.S. Employees Union on the 27th August, 1964;

(b) the major demands and proposals made in that Memorandum; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) A list of demands contained in the memorandum is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6741/66]

(c) The long list of demands were discussed informally by the Union's representatives with the Deputy Minister (C) on 31-8-1965. Decisions on some of the items has been reached. Further discussions with the Union representatives are being held.

Sorting examination test for R.M.S. employees

1927. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff of the Railway Mail Service are required to pass in class 'A' every year in a sorting test examination;

(b) if so, the reasons for holding the test every year; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to restrict the test for the first few years of service for the employees?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes, Sir. The sorters in the time scale are required to pass a test every year.

(b) To ensure that the sorter's knowledge of the latest sorting orders is kept up-to-date so that he discharges his duties efficiently.

(c) Yes, sir.

पाठ्य पुस्तकों के हिन्दी संस्करण

1928. **श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती** : क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

कि उच्च स्तर की पाठ्य-पुस्तकों तथा अन्य प्रामाणिक पुस्तकों के हिन्दी संस्करण प्रकाशित कराने तथा उन्हें सस्ते मूल्यों पर जनता को उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पुस्तकों के निर्माण, अनुवाद और प्रकाशन का कार्य वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के द्वारा किया जा रहा है। यह कार्य विश्वविद्यालयों, विद्वत संस्थाओं, अखिल भारतीय स्तर की साहित्यिक संस्थाओं और प्रकाशकों की सहायता से होता है। अब तक 36 अनुवाद एजेंसियां और पांच पूर्णकालिक अनुवाद केन्द्र पुस्तकों को तैयार करने का कार्य करने के लिए खुल चुके हैं।

इस योजना के अधीन अब तक 380 मानक ग्रंथ अनुवाद के लिए स्वीकृत किये गये हैं, जिनमें से 46 ग्रन्थ हिन्दी में प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं, 36 ग्रन्थ छप रहे हैं, 35 पुस्तकों की पांडलिपियां प्रकाशनार्थ तैयार हैं और 263 पुस्तकों का अनुवाद कार्य चल रहा है।

हिन्दी में मूल पुस्तकें भी लिखी जा रही हैं। अब तक 12 मूल पुस्तकें प्रकाशित हो चुकी हैं, 7 छप रही हैं और 93 पुस्तकों के लेखन का काम चल रहा है। यह प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि प्रकाशन-कार्य को अधिक से अधिक तीव्रता दी जाए।

इन पुस्तकों का मूल्य असली लागत के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है, जो सामान्यतः यथोचित ही होता है।

पंजाब के व्यापारियों की गिरफ्तारी

1929. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री दलजीत सिंह :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीड़ा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब में कदाचार करने वाले कुछ व्यापारियों को हाल में गिरफ्तार करने से कुछ अच्छे परिणाम निकले हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन गिरफ्तारियों के दौरान कोई निषिद्ध वस्तुएं बरामद की गई हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इससे तस्करी पर भी प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

मिजो पहाड़ियों में हिंसात्मक कार्यवाहियों के कारण गिरफ्तार किये गये लोगों की रिहाई

1930. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मिजो पहाड़ियों में हिंसक कार्यवाहियों के सम्बन्ध में गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों को रिहा कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसे लोगों को भी छोड़ दिया गया है जिन के अन्य देशों से सम्बन्ध थे ; और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार से परामर्श किया गया था ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संम्भरण मंत्री

(श्री हाथी) : (क) आसाम सरकार द्वारा केवल 39 ऐसे व्यक्तियों को रिहा किया गया है जिनके बारे में सैनिक अधिकारियों को पूछताछ के बाद यह सन्तोष हो गया था कि उनका विद्रोह में कोई हाथ नहीं था ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) जी नहीं । राज्य सरकार को इन व्यक्तियों को रिहा करने का अधिकार है ।

Provident Fund Contributions from Employers

1931. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large amounts of Provident Fund contributions are outstanding from the defaulting employers;

(b) if so, the total amount due from such defaulting employers; and

(c) the steps taken to recover these amounts?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) *Employees' Provident Fund.*—Rs. 5.136 crores (approx) as on 30th April, 1966.

Coal Mines Provident Fund.—Rs. 1.27 crores as on 31st March 1965.

(c) Legal action by way of prosecution and/or recovery proceedings has been initiated against the employers of the defaulting establishments, where necessary.

Study of Indian Ocean by Russian Vessel

1932. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Russian Vessel "Mikhail Lomonosov" conducted on Oceanographic Study of the Indian Ocean in Bombay on the 12th July, 1966;

(b) whether any report has been submitted by the Russian authorities in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramchandran): (a) to (c). The Russian Vessel "Mikhail Lomonosov" visited Bombay port from the 12th to the 15th July, 1966 for logistic requirements. No other information is available.

Dock Workers, Bombay

1933. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several thousand dockmen demonstrated in front of the Office of the Port Trust, Regional Labour Commissioner, (Central) Dock Labour Board, in Bombay, on the 5th July, 1966;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken on their demands?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, about five thousand Port and Dock Workers.

(b) The demonstration was organised to launch an indefinite strike in the various ports of the country with effect from the 24th July, 1966.

(c) Discussions were held by the Union Ministers of Labour and Transport with the representatives of the workers on the 20th July, 1966 to consider the demands of the Port and Dock Workers as a result of which the notice of strike was withdrawn.

Payment of Salaries to School Teachers in Tripura

1934. Shri Biren Dutta:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some privately managed schools of Tripura

are not paying to the teachers the amount given as aid for Teachers' salary even after drawing the money from Government;

(b) whether any concrete cases have been referred to Tripura Govenment; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Central Government to ensure payment of the money to the Teachers for whom the aid is given?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Demands of Tripura Employees

1935. **Shri Biren Dutta:**
Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a charter of demands has been placed by Tripura Government Work-charged Employees' Union on the 10th July, 1966; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Tripura Government Work-charged Employees' Union held its annual Session on the 9th and 10th July, 1966 and passed a resolution putting forward their demands. The Union forwarded their demands to the Principal Engineer on the 1st August, 1966. The demands are being examined by the Government of Tripura.

Shortage of Kerosene Oil in Tripura

1936. **Shri Biren Dutta:**
Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Territory of Tripura is facing a serious shortage of kerosene oil;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to ease the situation?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). No; the shortages that occurred in the latter part of May and in June were due to dislocation of transport on account of floods.

(c) Does not arise.

Land Transfers in Tripura

1937. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:**
Shri Biren Dutta:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that transfers of land from tribals to non-tribals are taking place in Tripura on a very large scale;

(b) if so, the total number of cases of such transfers that took place in Tripura from 1961 up-to-date; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to prevent such transfers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). In spite of statutory provisions of law imposing restrictions on transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals, surreptitous transfers are sometimes made by the tribals themselves. However, no transfers on a very large scale have taken place. Total number of transfers during the period 1961 to 31st July 1966 is 839.

(c) Interests of tribals in Tripura in land are safeguarded under section 187 of Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960, and under Order No. 325 of erstwhile Ruler of Tripura dated the 1st Aswani, 1353 (Tripura era); these provisions are being strictly enforced.

Boarding Houses in Tripura

1938. Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Biren Dutta:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the Tribal Boarding Houses run by Government in Tripura have now been transformed into mixed Boarding Houses and as such non-tribal students are allowed to stay there;

(b) if so, whether any number of seats are set aside in each such Boarding House exclusively for tribal students; and

(c) the total number of seats in Tripura reserved for tribal students in the Boarding Houses attached to Higher Seconday Schools in Tripura?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Post Offices in Madras Circle

1939. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices opened during 1964-65 and 1965-66 in the Madras Circle; and

(b) whether there has been proportionate development in R.M.S. Wing of the P. and T. services to cope with the increased volume of postal mails as a result of opening of new Post Offices?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao):

(a) Year	No of post offices opened
1964-65	426
1965-66	129

(b) There has been development in the R.M.S. Wing, also, though it is not possible to correlate the growth of the R.M.S. Wing with the Postal Branch. There are prescribed standards on the basis of which staff is sanctioned in the R.M.S. Opening of more post offices does not necessarily imply that there should be a corresponding increase of work in the R.M.S., as the bifurcation of a post office does not always increase the quantum of mail to be handled. Nine new sorting offices and four R.M.S. Sections have been opened.

Embezzlement in I.C.C.R.

1940. Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an incident of embezzlement took place in the Indian Council for Cultural Relations during 1965-66;

(b) if so, the amount embezzled and details thereof;

(c) whether the matter was reported to the Police and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the precautionary measures adopted to avoid recurrence of such incidents?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). No embezzlement has taken place in the Indian Council for Cultural Relations during 1965-66. However, there was a case of negligence involving a sum of Rs. 300 and the concerned official has been punished for it.

दिल्ली में मेजर ग्रोर मजिस्ट्रेट की गिरफ्तारी

1941. श्री लखमू भवानी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री यु० द० सिंह :
श्री सोनावने :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 21 जुलाई

1966 की रात को सेना के एक मेजर और एक मजिस्ट्रेट को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था जब वे दिल्ली में जी० बी० रोड पर एक नर्तकी के निवास स्थान पर शराब पी रहे थे ;

(ख) क्या उस मजिस्ट्रेट ने ड्यूटी पर तैनात पुलिस के सब-इन्स्पैक्टर को यह धमकी भी दी थी कि यदि उस ने उन को गिरफ्तार किया तो उसे वैसा करने के परिणाम भुगतने पड़ेंगे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन के विरूद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) छः व्यक्ति जिनमें सेना का एक मेजर और एक ग्रानरेरी मजिस्ट्रेट भी शामिल थे 20/21 जुलाई की रात को जी० बी० रोड पर एक नर्तकी के निवास स्थान पर शराब पीते हुए गिरफ्तार किये गए ।

(ख) ग्रानरेरी मजिस्ट्रेट ने ड्यूटी पर तैनात सहायक उप-निरीक्षक पुलिस पर अपने पद का दबाव डालने की चेष्टा की ।

(ग) सभी गिरफ्तार व्यक्तियों पर दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 107/151 के अधीन मुकदमा चलाया गया । वे बरी कर दिये गये और मुकदमा उठा लिया गया क्योंकि न्यायालय इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा कि शांति भंग होने का कोई खतरा नहीं था । इस मामले में गिरफ्तार मजिस्ट्रेट से उसके पद के अधिकार वापस ले लिये गए हैं ।

Memorandum from Sindhi Sahitya Sabha

1942. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any Memorandum from the Akhil Bharat Sindhi Boli Sahitya Sabha:

(b) the disabilities listed in this Memorandum from which the Sindhi speaking people are suffering; and

(c) the action taken to remove these disabilities?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the grievances of the Sindhi linguistic minority as listed in the Memorandum and the action taken thereon is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6742|66.]

Gratuity for Extra Departmental Employees of P. and T. Deptt.

1943. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1325 on the 2nd March, 1966 and state:

(a) the progress made in the finalisation of the details regarding the grant of gratuity to Extra Departmental Employees of the P. & T. Department; and

(b) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). The matter is still under examination.

Educational Development in Adivasis in Bihar

1944. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the educational development in Ranchi district in Bihar is far more ahead among the Christian Adivasis than among the Non-Christian Adivasis in the adjacent districts of Singhbhum, Palamau, and Santhal Parganas; and

(b) if so, steps taken to restore the balance by providing more educational facilities to the less developed sections of the Adivasis?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Retrenchment in Oil Companies

1945. Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Badrudduja:
Shri H. P. Chatterjee:
Dr. U. Misra:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the "special release terms" offered by the foreign oil companies for retrenchment of surplus staff: and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The acceptance, rejection or modification of these terms is a matter for settlement between the Companies and their employees and employees' organisations in the light of the statutory provisions and tripartite decisions on the subject of termination of employees' services.

Recognition of Service Association

1946. Shri Prabhat Kar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) when the revision of Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Association) Rules, 1959 was taken up and when it is likely to be completed;

(b) whether formal recognition to many Officers' Associations is now being denied on the ground that formal recognition would be granted after the Rules are revised and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the recognition of these associations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The question of framing revised recognition rules/instructions is still under consideration. Pending their finalisation, the Ministries/Departments have been advised that they may deal with the unions/associations of their employees without insisting on formal recognition provided the employees' organisation fulfil the major features of the old recognition rules.

Rare Manuscripts in Baroda University

1947. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether M.S. University of Baroda possesses rare manuscripts and books on music;

(b) if so, whether there is any organised research unit to assist musicologists;

(c) whether there is any scheme to translate ancient Sanskrit texts in music into a regional language; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (d). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Registered Envelopes

1948. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether hand-made Swadeshi paper is proposed to be used for

making ordinary registration envelopes which are now made of imported cloth-paper; and

(b) if so, whether the Posts and Telegraphs Department will thus do away with the imports of 2500 reams of cloth-paper annually?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). The question of replacing the imported cloth lined paper by indigenous paper is being examined. Tests so far carried out by the Security Press Nasik show that hand made Swadeshi paper is not suitable for the manufacture of registered envolopes. Some samples of Mill made indigenous paper have shown more satisfactory results. When a final decision is taken on the suitability of the paper the question of doing away with imported paper will be taken up.

Cambay Gas Field

1949. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new and alternative fuel (condensate) from the Cambay gas field about 40 tonnes of condensate everyday (a mixture of gasolene, kerosene and some other heavier hydrocarbons) can be used as a raw material for the manufacture of synthetic fibres and synthetic rubber; and

(b) if so, the steps so far taken for its development?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Condensate is produced along with the natural gas in Cambay field and its use is under investigation.

(b) Publicity has been given for sale to private industry. Utilisation by Gujarat Refinery is also under examination.

India Office Library

1950. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the premises housing the India Office Library in Oxford is going to be demolished and the library removed to the top of Bodelian Library;

(b) whether it was built with the funds subscribed from India; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The India Office Library is in London. The building that formerly housed the Institute of Indian Studies in Oxford, is proposed to be demolished by the Oxford University and the Indian Library there is proposed to be shifted to a roof extension of the Bodleian Library.

(b) It was constructed with the funds raised both in India and England.

(c) The Government of India have strongly protested against the proposal both to the British Government and the Oxford University authorities.

Agricultural University in Gujarat

1951. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission has turned down a proposal by the Gujarat Government for a new Agricultural University;

(b) whether the Commission instead suggested that the existing Sardar Patel University, be developed further; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Commission has based its recommendations on the following grounds:

(i) If agricultural education is to progress, it should be the concern of the overall educational system and not of agricultural universities only;

(ii) There should be a few universities which should polarise around agriculture and which should be of the international standards. But these universities may have provision for other disciplines also; and

(iii) The setting up of agricultural universities should not result in the dis-affiliaton of the agricultural colleges from existing universities which are already integrated into their system, as this would weaken the existing universities.

Suicide Cases in Delhi

1952. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of suicides have increased recently in Delhi and New Delhi area; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Figures of suicide cases for the year 1966 (upto 30-6-1966) with comparative figures of 1965 together with the known causes, are as follows:

Causes	1965 (upto 30.6.65)	1966 (upto 30.6.66)
(1) Disturbed family life	28	22
(2) Ill health	17	16
(3) Failure in love affairs	3	3
(4) Failure to secure employment	1	2
(5) Failure in examination	5	5
(6) Poverty	3	3
(7) To escape from punishment	..	1
(8) Mental derangement	1	4
(9) Misc & Unknown causes	13	17
TOTAL	71	73

The statistics reveal marginal fluctuations, and as compared with the annual increase of population in Delhi, do not indicate an increase in the incidence as compared with the figures of the previous year.

Criminal Cases against Tribals in Tripura

1953. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of criminal cases instituted by the police of Tripura against the tribals of Sadar and Khowai sub-division in Tripura since December, 1962; and

(b) the number out of them that were tried in the court and the number of persons who have been punished so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) 103.

(b) 69 cases have been tried by courts and 8 persons have so far been punished in 7 cases.

Grants to Jhumias of Tripura

1954. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to enhance the rate of grants-in-aid to be provided to the Jhumias of Tripura; and

(b) if so, the amount that will be made available to each Jhumia hereafter for his rehabilitation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Telephone Connections in Mysore State

1955. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for telephone connections pending from Mysore State for the last one year;

(b) the number of telephone connections sanctioned within the last six months in the State; and

(c) the reasons for the inordinate delay in the disposal of applications?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) 10.118.

(b) 2,167.

(c) The delay in disposing of the applications is due to shortage of exchange capacity, cables and other line material. However, steps are being taken to expand the capacity of the existing exchanges, lay additional cable and erect line and wire so that the pending demands are met to the maximum extent consistent with the available resources.

Fertilizer Factories in Mysore

1956. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fertiliser factories functioning at present in Mysore and their location and capacity of production;

(b) whether any of them are sought to be expanded and if so, the extent thereof and at what cost; and

(c) wheter the State Government have proposed any new fertilizer factory or expansion programme of any existing factory and if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) There are two fertilizer factories in Mysore State. Their names and capacities are as follows:—

(i) M/s. Mysore Chemicals and Fertilizer, Belagula, Mysore:

Capacity

Superphosphate 33,530 tonnes per annum.

Ammonium Sulphate 6,710 tonnes per annum.

(ii) M/s. Chamundi Chemicals and Fertilizer, Mysore:

Capacity

Superphosphate 40,640 tonnes per annum.

(b) and (c). No. A letter of intent has, however, been issued to M/s. International Development and Investment Co. Ltd./Dugal Enterprises (P) Ltd., New Delhi, for manufacture of Urea and Complex Fertilizer at Mangalore.

Advertisements by U.P.S.C.

1957. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts advertised by the Union Public Service Com-

mission during 1966 so far with qualifications and scales of pay;

(b) the number of candidates who applied for them and the number out of them finally selected and posted during the said period; and

(c) the number out of them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6743/66.]

Confirmation of Employees in Punjab

1958. **Shri Gulshan:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Department in Punjab in which almost all the employees are not confirmed; and

(b) if so, the name of Department, its strength both officers and subordinates, and the total expenditure of that Department?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

Conference of Heads of Public Undertakings

1959. **Shri Priya Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of heads of Public Undertakings was held in July, 1966, and if so, the names of the Public Undertakings which were invited and of those which were represented at the Conference;

(b) the main subjects discussed therein and the decisions taken and whether organised labour would be consulted; and

(c) how Government propose to implement these decisions including the one on Joint Management Councils?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The 5th Meeting of the Heads of Public Sector Undertakings was held in New Delhi on July 27, 1966. A list of Public sector undertakings invited and represented at the Meeting is laid on the Table of the House (Appendix I). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6744/66.]

(b) and (c). A list of the items on the Agenda of the Meeting is also laid on the Table of the House. (Appendix II). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6744/66.] The meeting was not intended to take any decisions on behalf of Government. It was intended to enable exchange of views on the subjects on the agenda. The views of organised labour are taken into account in arriving at Government's decisions on the subjects. Government's decisions on the subjects, including Joint Management Councils would be implemented in consultation, wherever necessary, with the various interests concerned, including the workers' organisations.

डाक और तार अधिनियम

1960. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाक तथा तार अधिनियम 1938 में संशोधन करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) विधि आयोग ने सरकारी आदेशों के अन्तर्गत 1898 के भारतीय डाकघर अधिनियम के

सामान्य संशोधन का काम हाथ में लिया है ।

(ख) अधिनियम की रूपरेखा या उसकी संशोधन प्रणाली के सम्बन्ध में इस समय कुछ भी कहना सम्भव नहीं है ।

Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's Meeting with Sheikh Abdullah

1961. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri H. C. Soy:
Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Panna Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Y. D. Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sarvodaya leader Jayaprakash Narayan has sought permission to meet Sheikh Abdullah now in detention in Kodaikanal; and

(b) if so whether the permission has been granted?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Welfare Schemes for Industrial Workers

1962. Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that most of the private industrialists are openly violating the welfare schemes, *viz.*, housing scheme and opening of co-operative stores for industrial workers and are refusing to implement them; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to bring in legislation to bring the offenders to book?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Certain difficulties like paucity of finance, shortage of building materials, scarcity of building sites in urban areas, etc. have come in the way of speedy implementation of the schemes about housing. Suitable measures are being taken to deal with these difficulties. There is no proposal at present to bring forward any legislation.

As regards Co-operative Stores, these are required to be set up by the managements in industrial undertakings (including those in the public sector) employing 300 or more workers. 2691 Consumer Cooperative Stores/Fair Price Shops (2018 Consumer Cooperative Stores and 673 Fair Price Shops) have been set up so far in such establishments representing a coverage of about 69 per cent. Difficulties like accommodation, finances, transport etc. have come in the way of the speedy implementation of the scheme. The question of bringing forward legislation is under consideration.

Agricultural Labour in Kerala

1963. Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that unemployment among the agricultural labour is mounting in Kerala during the last decade;

(b) if so, the steps taken to solve the problem;

(c) whether Government have conducted any preliminary survey in this regard and if so, the result thereof; and

(d) if no survey has been conducted, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The information has been called from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Deposits in Post Offices in Orissa

1964. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the total amount of gross deposits in various Post Offices of Orissa under the scheme of small savings drive as on the 31st July, 1966?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): The gross amount of deposits made under various small savings schemes in all the Post Offices in Orissa during the period from 1-1-66 to 30-6-66 is Rs. 5,50,99,992.

The figure of investment for the month of July 1966 is not yet available.

Complaints against Personnel of All India Services

1965. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of complaints received by his Ministry against the personnel of All-India Services during April, 1966; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Two complaints of alleged discourteous behaviour were received during April, 1966 and were passed on to the appropriate authorities for appropriate action.

Government Telephones in Delhi

1966. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Government telephones in Delhi at present; and

(b) the total annual revenue received by Government on this account?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communictions (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). Records of telephone connections and revenue received are at present not maintained separately for Government and non-Government telephone subscribers. To obtain this information, particulars and records of each telephone number would have to be gone through and this will be a laborious and time consuming work.

Unemployed Women in Orissa

1967. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women candidates, (both graduates and-non-graduates) in Orissa who are registered in various Employment Exchanges in Orissa as on the 30th June, 1966; and

(b) the number out of them provided with employment assistance till the end of June, 1966?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram (a) and (b). The required information is as follows:

Category of women applicants	No. on the Live Register as on the 30th June, 1966.	No. placed employment during January to June, 1966.
Graduates (including Post-graduates)	83	7
Matriculates (including Higher Secondary passed and Intermediates)	349	101
Below matric	2240	234
TOTAL	2,672	342

नजफगढ़ के कुएं में शव का पाया जाना

1968. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री किशन पटनायक :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में नजफ़गढ़, दिल्ली के पुलिस थाने के क्षेत्राधिकार में एक कुएं से उजवां गांव के लगभग 22 वर्ष के ओमपाल नामक एक स्वस्थ युवक का शव मिला था ;

(ख) क्या पुलिस ने इस मृत्यु के रहस्य का पता लगा लिया है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसे मृत्यु से कुछ घंटे पहले पुलिस स्टेशन में बुलाया गया था; और

(घ) क्या उसकी शव-परीक्षा की गई थी और यदि हां, तो उसकी रिपोर्ट क्या थी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी):(क) से (घ). नज़फ़गढ़ थाने का एक कान्स्टेबिल 15–7–1966 को मृतक श्री ओमपाल को दिल्ली के जुडीशियल मजिस्ट्रेट की अदालत में भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 420/406/3079 के एक मामले में जिसमें वह दावेदार था, 19–7–1966 को हाजिरी के लिए समन तामील करने गया था। उस पर समन तामील नहीं किये जा सके, किन्तु एक अन्य ग्रामीण को श्री ओमपाल को सूचित करने के लिए एक प्रति दे दी गई। अगले दिन अर्थात् 16–7–66 को मृतक, थाने में इस कान्स्टेबिल के बारे में पूछता हुआ आया जो उसके गांव गया था। उक्त कान्स्टेबिल थाने में नहीं था। श्री ओमपाल ने इस मामले के जांच अधिकारी से मिलने की इच्छा प्रकट की और उसे बताया गया कि वह अपने घर पर था। ऐसे थाने की इमारत के अन्दर स्थित उक्त जांच अधिकारी के घर को जाने वाला रास्ता भी बता दिया गया। जांच अधिकारी के घर का तंग रास्ता एक ऐसे कुएं के पास से गुजरता है जो इस्तेमाल में नहीं आता और जिसके चारों ओर दीवार भी नहीं है। अगले दिन अर्थात्, 17–7–1966 को श्री ओमपाल का शव कुएं में मिला। उसकी आयु लगभग 21 वर्ष थी।

दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 176 (1) के अधीन श्री ओमपाल की मृत्यु की सब डिवीज़नल मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा जांच की गई। मजिस्ट्रेट इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे कि श्री ओमपाल 16-7-1966 की रात को थाने के अहाते में स्थित कुएं में अचानक गिरने से डूब कर मर गया। शव को शव-परीक्षा के लिए भेज दिया गया। मैडिकल रिपोर्ट के अनुसार शरीर पर किसी बाहरी चोट के चिह्न नहीं थे।

Correspondence with Madhya Pradesh Government

1969. Shri S. Kandappan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have been permitted to carry on their official correspondence with the Central Government in Hindi alone;

(b) since when this permission has been granted; and

(c) the arrangements made to assist the non-Hindi knowing Officers who may have to handle this correspondence?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A communication on the subject was sent by the Home Minister to the Chief Ministers of the Hindi-speaking States on 28th May, 1966.

(c) Arrangements exist in various Ministries for translation with the English language of any communications received in Hindi. If necessary, these would be supplemented.

Marketing Staff of I.O.C.

1970. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has recently granted an increase in the pay and D.A. of its marketing staff;

(b) if so, the extent thereof for each category of employees; and

(c) to what extent the rise in the cost of living index during the period since the pay and allowances were last fixed, has been neutralised by this rise?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, from 1st January, 1966.

(b) For all the categories in the scale of pay below Rs. 350-590, the basic pay has been increased by 20 per cent and dearness allowance has been increased by 10 per cent of the basic pay as revised.

(c) The increase in the pay and dearness allowance has been given on an *ad-hoc* basis without linking the Cost of Living Index.

12.12 hrs.

RE: CALL-ATTENTION NOTICE
(*Query*)

Mr. Speaker: Next item—Shri C. Subramaniam.

Several hon. Members *rose*—

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूं।

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): I am a signatory to the call-attention notice. This is a very serious matter. It has appeared in *The Statesman* of today. A serious charge has been made against the Communist Party that they have made some decision . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This is not the manner in which he should raise it. I have requested so many times, and I repeat it again, that Members should not raise matters in this manner. I have disallowed it. If he has any grievance on that score, he might see me or write to me.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): I had given notice of the call-attention motion. You told me that it is disallowed, and I could come to you. I was sorry I was not able to give the cutting from the paper where this appears. This is very definitely an urgent and important matter. I think you will have read it.

Mr. Speaker: He may send it to me.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: We are accused of having plotted sabotage on the agricultural and industrial fronts.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: It is a very important matter. We want to raise it. I want to tell you how important it is. This is a serious charge made to malign our party. This is not the first time it has been done. I would request you to ask the Home Minister to refute it or to substantiate it.

Mr. Speaker: He has himself said that he could not enclose the cutting along with the notice. He may do it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): We never do it. It is for the Home Minister to find out.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Has the Prime Minister or the Home Minister seen that?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): am interested in the procedural aspect of the matter which is very important in this case because a party represented in this House and functioning openly in this country has been maligned in a public statement which has been given terrific publicity in the press.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: It is an official briefing.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Reference was made to it in the calling attention notice which was sent to you; it is a notice of such importance that immediate communication should come from Government in this House, so that the matter can be decided by the people who are concerned in this matter. I beg of you to tell us before admitting the notice that it will come up sometime today or tomorrow or something like that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): My submission is this. Whether it is proper to accept a calling attention notice or not, I think the matter is very serious; it not only concerns that party, but if such activities are really being planned by a party, the whole country should take notice of it, and if Government has evidence, let the Home Minister come out with it.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: The Prime Minister and the Home Minister are there, let them come out and make a statement if they have something. Do not allow such malicious propaganda and keep us in jail.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members need not speak. So many hon. Members have already spoken. I will look into it as soon as I go in, and if I admit it, I will ask the Government. Let me have this time. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं आपकी अनुमति चाहता हूं, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I make a submission?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will sit down. No Member should take me unawares. I cannot answer all those questions. Nothing can be brought unless I am informed previously.

Shri Hem Barua: Since you allowed this, may I make a submission? We tabled a calling attention motion on the Jorhat firing where the army has been requisitioned, and we have pre-

cedents in this House that whenever the army has been requisitioned . . .

Mr. Speaker: It will not go on record.

Shri Hem Barua:***

Mr. Speaker: Will he sit down? I have been asking him again and again to sit down. The reason why I said that this will not go on record was that I had been asking him to sit down. When Mr. Gopalan spoke, I had identified him and he spoke.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): No.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): He spoke without permission, and you allowed him.

Mr. Speaker: This is not the manner.

Shri Maurya: Now you will turn me out, I know.

Mr. Speaker: If he behaves like that, certainly.

I had disallowed Mr. Gopalan's calling attention motion. He wrote to me that I should reconsider it. I sent back word to him that he might see me. Then four of them stood up, and I said, "No, I am not going to allow it". I asked Mr. Gopalan also to sit down. Then when four or five of them stood up, I identified Mr. Gopalan. Then he began his speech. Even now I am asking Mr. Hem Barua that he should not proceed, he should wait or write to me. The standard is only one, not many. The least that can be said is that it is not a generous interpretation that he has made. This was the distinction why I had said so. I have said it again and again that I cannot answer all these call attention notices or take up the reasons why I have disallowed them. Hon. Members can write to me and I am prepared to consider that again, if he wants the reasons also. I have held so many times that if military is called in aid of civil authorities, it does not come to be a case of interference by the Centre.

Shri Hem Barua: There are precedents, Sir; you have done it.

Mr. Speaker: You may read all the decisions that I have given and bring to my notice any instance where I have done that.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर अर्से से खड़ा रहा हूं।

Shri Hem Barua: In Shillong when the disturbances took place, the army was called in and you allowed it to be raised here.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): I submit to you, Sir, that too often military is being called in aid of civil authority now-a-days, it is being used almost every other day. I think this House should take note of the incidents and the occasions when this is being done because it is bringing the entire army into disrepute and the conflict starts between the Army and the people. This is a very dangerous situation and therefore this House should take cognisance of it.

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): Is this question open for discussion?

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have a submission about this question.

Mr. Speaker: I have told Mr. Hem Barua that he should write to me and that applies to the other Members.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is something about the Order Paper.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I say, Sir, that in this House we have established a convention that whenever there is a railway accident, the

***Not recorded.

[Shri Surendra Dwivedi]

Railway Minister *suo motu* comes out with a statement. I would like you to give a directive to the Ministry that whenever troops are being called for in aid of civil authorities at any place, the Home Minister or the Defence Minister of his own should make a statement why the troops are called.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My submission on this call attention notice is that you have the right to reject them whether they relate to incidents in Dibrugarh or the application of the various rules or calling of the Army or it is the subject which Mr. Gopalan pointed out today. You say we should write to you. We may press particular call attention notices, for instance, the pay commission for the Central Government employees or gold control. Yesterday, in the other House the Chairman, rightly or wrongly, allowed that and said that he should make a statement.

Mr. Speaker: This is not fair to take advantage of this opportunity to bring in his own call attention notice on gold control and other notices which I had disallowed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear me; you do not allow us to make our submissions.

Mr. Speaker: I allowed him to speak only on the relevant points.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बगहा) : जब आप ने एक मर्तबा यह डिसीशन दे दिया कि अगर आप डिसएलाऊ करेंगे तो कोई रीजन नहीं देंगे फिर इसके बाद क्या यह मुनासिब है कि इस तरह से इन्हें वक्त दिया जाय कि वह गोल्ड कंट्रोल आर्डर और दीगर मामले इस तौर पर उठायें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अगर इस पर कहना चाहते हैं तो मैंने जो श्री हेम बरुआ को कहा और श्री गोपालन को कहा वही उन्हें भी कहूंगा कि वह खत्म हुआ ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैंने आप से इजाज़त मांगी थी कि यह जो आर्डर पेपर है उस के बारे में मुझे कुछ कहना है । आज का जो आर्डर पेपर है उस के बारे में कहना है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर) : प्वाएंट ऑफ़ आर्डर का क्या हुआ ? (**व्यवधान**)

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मुझे बहुत अफसोस है कि अगर इस तरीके से हमें अपनी बात को कहने से रोका जाता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप कहें ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : आप स्पीकर हैं आप टोकें या रोकें तो वह तो मैं समझ सकता हूं क्योंकि आप स्पीकर हैं लेकिन वहां पर जो लाउडस्पीकर लगे हैं और एक साथ बोल उठते हैं उनका बोलना इस तरह से मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कैसे बंद कर सकता हूं ? माननीय सदस्य को अभी कुछ कहना है ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आज का जो आर्डर पेपर है उसके बारे में मैं आप की सेवा में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । आगे आर्डर पेपर में जो अभी आने वाला है उस के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहिए ।

12.25 hrs.

Re. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): In the Order Paper of yesterday, I saw the other item after this discussion on the motion moved by Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri, and that was the Bill known as the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill. That is missing today.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Rightly missing.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In this connection, I would invite your kind attention to the press news yesterday under the caption "Unlawful Activities Bill is likely to be revised." It said:

> "There were definite indications today that the Government might itself undertake a fairly radical revision of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill introduced in the Lok Sabha a week ago in the teeth of bitter and unified resistance by all the Opposition groups."

Lastly—and this is most important—

> "Last evening, the Attorney-General, Mr. C. K. Daphtary, met the Prime Minister and reportedly pointed out to her the various legal defects and lacunae in the Bill, as at present formulated."

I would like to know if the Prime Minister had any discussion with the Attorney-Gneral and if the question was referred to the Attorney-General. (*Interruption*).

An hon. Member: How does it arise?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This question does arise. I want to know whether it is a fact or not.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to ask if the Prime Minister had consultations with her own officers. I cannot ask her what consultation she has been having. (*Interruption*).

Shri Nambiar: To the extent that it is going to be revised, it is welcome.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We will proceed to the next business.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : इसके बारे में मेरा प्वाइंट ग्रौफ ग्रार्डर है। मैं पिछले 10–15 मिनट से खड़ा हो रहा हूं लेकिन मैं बिलकुल बोल नहीं रहा हूं क्योंकि ग्रभी तक ग्रापने मुझे बुलाया नहीं है।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : ग्राप तो बोल रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने कुछ भी नहीं कहा। ग्राप बुलायेंगे तभी बोलूंगा।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे बहुत खुशी होती है जब मधु लिमये कहते हैं कि वह तभी बोलेंगे जब मैं उन्हें बुलाऊंगा।

सवाल सिर्फ इतना है कि ग्रब एक काम ख़त्म हुग्रा दूसरा ग्रभी शुरू नहीं हुग्रा, ग्राप कहते हैं उस के दरमियान में प्वाएंट ग्रौफ ग्रार्डर है तो दरमियान में प्वायंट ग्रौफ़ ग्रार्डर कैसे ग्रा सकता है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : ग्राप ने श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम को बुलाया ....

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो ग्रार्डर पेपर पर है उनके बुलाने पर ग्राप करते हैं ? ग्राप का प्वायंट ग्रौफ ग्रार्डर उन के बुलाने पर है तो ग्राप कीजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाएंट ग्रौफ ग्रार्डर.....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मेरा ....

श्री मधु लिमये : प्वाएंट ग्रौफ़ ग्रार्डर को पहले सुना जायगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरा भी प्वाएंट ग्रौफ़ ग्रार्डर है।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले उन को बुलाया हुग्रा है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पहले मैं खड़ा हुग्रा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले वह खड़े हुए थे।

12.27 hrs.

Re: EXTERNMENT ORDER BY BIHAR GOVERNMENT

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदर, आप के निर्देश के अनुसार प्रश्नोत्तर के बाद अल्पसूचना प्रश्न, ध्यानाकर्षण और काम रोको आदि आते हैं और फिर विशेषाधिकार आता है। अभी श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम जो कहने वाले हैं उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं। कल इंडियन ऐयरल इंस कारपोरेशन के हवाई जहाज से श्रीपाद अमत डांगे, पी० राममूर्त्ति और इस सदन के सदस्य श्री त्रिदिब कुमार चौधरी और मैं पटना हवाई अड्डे पर पहुंचे। वहां उतरते ही हम को पुलिस वालों ने कहा कि वी० आई० पी० कमरे में आप चलिए, आप के ऊपर हम कोई हुक्म जारी करना चाहते हैं। तो हम को वहां पर ले गये और हम लोगों के ऊपर इस किस्म का हुक्म जारी किया। यह हुक्म है बिहार मेंटेनेंस आफ़ पबलिक आर्डर ऐक्ट 1949 (**व्यवधान**)।

मैं सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब के बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूं फिर आप लोग क्यों हल्ला कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस कानून के मातहत हमारे ऊपर यह हुक्म जारी किया कि डेढ़ घंटे के अन्दर आप बिहार छोड़ कर चले जाइये। पहले छः लिखा था बाद में उनको अकल सूझी होगी तो छः का डेढ़ घंटा किया। खैर कोई बात नहीं। डेढ़ घंटे में चले जाने का यह हुक्म जिस वक्त जारी हुआ उस वक्त से हम को वी० आई० पी० कमरे में कैदी की तरह से करीब करीब बन्द कर दिया गया। जो पुलिस अफसर थे और जो, अपना नाम वी० पी० एन० कुमार, डिप्टी सुपरिंटडट पुलिस बताते थे, उनके अलावा अन्दर और कोई नहीं था। हम चार लोग थ। बाहर पत्रकार आए हुए थे। हमारे कुछ मित्र भी आए हुए थे। इन में से एक श्री भोला प्रसाद सिंह, एम० एल० सी० थे। उनको हमारे सामने ही गिरफ्तार कर के पुलिस ले गई। हमको उनसे बोलने भी नहीं दिया गया उस कमरे से मैं बाहर जाना चाहता था पत्रकारों से मिलने के लिए। कुमार साहब बीच में आए और बोले कि आप नहीं जा सकते हैं। हमने कहा कि किस कानून के अन्दर आप मुझ को रोक रहे हैं? क्या मैं कैदी हूं। डेढ़ घंटे का समय इनके हुक्म के अनुसार था। बहुत तू-तू, मैं-मैं हुई। मैंने कहा अगर आप मुझ को बाहर नहीं जाने देते तो अभी मैं यह तार अध्यक्ष महोदय को दे रहा हूं कि आप मेरे ऊपर आक्रमण करके, बल प्रयोग करके मेरे विशेष अधिकारों का भी भंग कर रहे हैं और यह तार आपको देनी पड़ेगी। इसके बाद फिर उनको ज़रा कुछ अक़्ल सूझी और करीब करीब वह रोने लगे। फिर मैंने कहा, ठीक है, अगर आप ठीक तरह व्यवहार करेंगे तो हम यह तार नहीं भेजेंगे। इसके बाद....

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : यह स्टोरी बयान कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप...

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने तो कहा था कि आपका प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है।

प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर तो आपने अभी तक कुछ बयान नहीं किया है। आप तो सारे जो फैक्टस हैं उनको बयान करते जा रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं खतम कर रहा हूं।

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Sir, is it relevant here? There must be due notice given and it should be on the Order Paper. It was all done by the Government of Bihar and not by the Central Government.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपना व्यवस्था का प्रश्न बतायें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न बता रहा हूं ।

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): Sir, I have been a senior Member of this House. I have done three terms in Parliament and....

An hon. Member: So many.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: But so many have not been arrested without any warrant, so many have not been physically lifted and put into a car, so many have not been driven under armed police guard and put in a van forcibly.

Shri Tyagi: He should have raised this question after giving due notice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, you did not allow me. You did not hear me. This is the reaction of that.

श्री मधु लिमये : डेढ़ घंटे का समय होते हुए भी वी० आई० पी० कमरे में और हवाई अड्डे पर हम लोगों को कैदी की तरह रखा गया । इस में मेरे विशेषाधिकारों का खात्मा हुआ है, इनके विशेषाधिकारों का खात्मा हुआ है ।

मैं बिहार का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूं । वहां के एक क्षेत्र से मैं चुन कर आया हूं । अपने पूरे सूबे से मुझ को निकालने का वे हुक्म कैसे जारी कर सकते हैं ? आप यहां पर निर्णय दे चुके हैं कि लोक सभा की कार्रवाई में हिस्सा लेना कोई गैर-कानूनी या राज्य के खिलाफ काम नहीं माना जाएगा । अब उसी संसदीय कार्य का हिस्सा है अपने क्षेत्र के निवासियों के साथ नाता रिश्ता कायम करना । मुंगेर जिले में इस वक्त सूखे की अवस्था है । मुझे वहां जाना था (**इंटरप्शंज**) मेरे दो विशेषाधिकारों का भंग हुआ है । मैं ट्रेन से सीधा आ रहा हूं । राम सुभग सिंह साहब और पाटिल साहब की कृपा से गाड़ी आधा घंटा लेट थी । मेरी वजह से वह लेट नहीं थी, इनकी वजह से लेट थी । मैं आपको लिख नहीं सका हूं, नोटिस नहीं दे सका हूं । मैं बाकायदा तौर पर आपको लिख कर दूंगा । मैं चाहता हूं कि दर्म्यानी अर्से में हमारे साथ यह जो बलप्रयोग हुआ है, हम को जिस तरह से घसीटा गया है उसके बारे में सारी जानकारी सदन के सामने रखी जाए । जब हमारे विशेषाधिकारों का सवाल आ जाएगा तब आप अपना निर्णय दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई विशेषाधिकार का सवाल नहीं लिया जा सकता तब तक जब तक कि नोटिस इन राइटिंग न हो ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं क्या करूं ? पाटिल साहब की गाड़ी लेट आती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब जब आपका नोटिस आएगा तो मुझ को अलहदा वक्त हाउस का खर्च करना होगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : जानकारी मांगने के लिए नोटिस दिया है । यह न कहें कि जानकारी नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नोटिस के बाद ही देख सकता हूं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मैंने भी व्यवस्था का सवाल उठाया था मैं कब से खड़ा हो रहा हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हम ने भी एक काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया था...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने नामंजूर कर दिया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: आपको ध्यान होगा कि...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने नामंजूर कर दिया है। अब मैं उसको कैसे उठाने दूं ? अगर मैं नामंजूर नहीं कर सकता हूं और हर एक को यहां पेश करने दूं और हाउस इनके बारे में फैसला करता जाए तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। अगर अपोजीशन इस पर एग्री करता है कि हर एक को हाउस में मैं पेश करता जाउं और हाउस फैसला देता जाए तो मैं ऐसा करने के लिए भी तैयार हूं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उनके विचार आपने सुन लिये हैं और आप हमें कुछ करने भी नहीं देना चाहते हैं।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : जिस कालिंग एटेंशन पर दस दस मेम्बरों के हस्ताक्षर होते हैं उसको तो आप मान जाते हैं और जिस पर एक के दस्तखत होते हैं उनको आप स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस व्यवस्था को ठीक किया जाए।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय...

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : मेरा इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना है कि गोपालन साहब के नोटिस के बारे में आपने यह कहा है कि आपने उसको देखा नहीं है। हमने भी इसी प्रकार का एक नोटिस दिया था और आपने कहा है कि आपने उसको नामंजूर कर दिया है। गोपालन साहब के नोटिस के बारे में आपने कहा है कि आपने देखा नहीं है। हो सकता है कि हमारे नोटिस को देखे बगैर ही हमको इनफार्मेशन भेज दी गई हो कि उसको नामंजूर कर दिया गया है। स्टेटसमैन में यह फ्रंट पेज पर छपा था।

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी एक सैकिंड में अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूं। अधिक समय मैं आपका लेना नहीं चाहता हूं। क्या आपको मालूम है कि मैंने ध्यानाकर्षण का प्रस्ताव दिया था....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे सारे नोटिस याद नहीं हैं। एक एक नोटिस मुझे याद नहीं है।

श्री मौर्य : तब आपने नामंजूर कैसे कर दिया। मेरा ध्यानाकर्षण का नहीं था। मुझ को यह बताया गया है कि मेरा ध्यानाकर्षण का नामंजूर कर दिया है। मेरा यह आरोप है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाईये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं बैठ जाता हूं लेकिन मेरी बात तो आप सुन लें। मुझे आप सुनना ही नहीं चाहते हैं। सब को आपने सुना है मुझे आप सुनते ही नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो मैम्बर साहब इनके साथ के हों उनको इन्हें कहना चाहिए कि ये बैठ जायें।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : सब को आप ने सुना है। मेरा भी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है और मुझे आज्ञा ही नहीं दे रहे हैं।

श्री बड़े : उन से आप पूछ तो लें कि क्या कहना चाहते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे पास आ जायें और मुझे समझा दें। उनको कहें कि बैठ जायें।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप सुन लें और मैं बैठ जाता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या स्पीकार को रेगुलेट काम को करना है या हर एक मैम्बर को करना है। हर एक मैम्बर जो कुछ भी वह कहना चाहता है उस को सुनने के लिए मैं तैयार नहीं होता हूं तो मुझे डांट दी जाती है और कहा जाता है कि मैंने उसको बुलाया नहीं है। अगर मैं कहता हूं कि कालिंग एटेंशन को मैंने नामंजूर कर दिया है तो कहा जाता ह कि कैसे कर दिया है। मेरे पास तीस तीस नोटिस आते हैं और हर एक मैम्बर को यह कैसे बता सकता हूं कि उसके नोटिस में यह यह लिखा हुआ था ; यह कैसे हो सकता है। मेरी शक्ति के तो यह बाहर की चीज है।

श्री बड़े : आप के सामने आए बगैर ही नामंजूर हो जाते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिल्कुल नहीं। सारे मेरे नोटिस में आते हैं।

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): May I, Sir, very humbly tell the hon. Members of the Opposition. through you, that the Parliament is not going to end today. We have some important business and the Minister is making a statement. I would very humbly request them to allow him and all these questions may be taken up tomorrow.

12.40 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER *RE*: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the 17th May, 1966, there were certain questions in the Lok Sabha arising from the 50th Report of the Public Accounts Committee. I was not present at the time these questions were answered by my colleague, the Minister of Iron and Steel. I had been under the impression that this report primarily dealt with certain transactions relating to imports and exports in the period during which Shri Bhoothalingam was Secretary. I had taken over as Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries in April, 1962 at which time my Secretary was Shri N. N. Wanchoo. In the afternoon of 17th May, 1966, when I was in the Lok Sabha, I found certain questions being raised as to the Minister who had been mentioned in the Public Accounts Committee report. Under the mistaken impression that the matter dealt with in the House was certain transactions relating to imports during the period prior to my assumption of office, I had denied that I was the Minister concerned. It was only later that it was brought to my notice that P.A.C. had commented on certain penal orders I had passed on Amin Chand Pyare Lal and associated concerned. It was this confusion which had led to my denial on 17th May, 1966, that I was the Minister concerned. I am sorry I had misunderstood the trend of discussion in the House. I had expressed regrets to the House even on the 18th May, 1966 and I wish to reiterate the same.

The transactions about which the 50th Report of the P.A.C. has commented in regard to my term of office took place nearly three years ago. When I made my statement of personal explanation on the 18th May. 1966, I had scarcely 12 hours in which I had to go through all the papers and

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

prepare a statement for Parliament. At this distance of time, it is only on the basis of the recollections that one is able to bridge the gaps in the notings in the file. It is in this context I would like you, Sir, and the House, to view any errors that might have crept into the statement. I can only say that they were not in the least intended to mislead the House in any way.

Breach of privilege has been alleged in respect of my use of the words "draft form". In my statement, I had stated "actually when my orders dated 28-6-1963, that the suspension should affect all departments of Governments, were communicated to the Iron and Steel Controller in a draft form the question was raised whether the order should be a blanket one covering both trading concerns and production and other non-trading units". I would like to mention that I had not stated nor intended to state that my decision was not a final one. The question about eliminating non-trading concerns was raised in a letter from the Deputy Iron and Steel Controller enclosing a draft suspension order. My decision had to be translated into a formal order and implemented by the Iron and Steel Controller. In putting up this letter the office noted as follows:

> "In compliance with the Minister's orders, the Steel Control have sent a draft of the suspension order."

It was this noting that led to the erroneous drafting of my statement that my order itself was communicated in a draft form. I am sorry due to faulty wording my statement of the 18th May had given the impression that my order was a draft one. I have specifically mentioned this wording as a mistake to the P.A.C. also.

I had brought out the fact that Jit Paul of the Aminchand Pyarelal Group met me and had made certain representations before me. I had reproduced extracts from his letter in my statement of 18th May, 1966 which forms part of the record. At the first opportunity I brought this to the attention of the House and the P.A.C. It cannot be urged that this fact had been suppressed by me at any time.

It has also been stated that my use of the word 'surprising' implies contempt of the P.A.C. I had used the word, in the sense that I was 'taken unawares'. If, however, it is felt that to say that I am surprised by an observation of the Public Accounts Committee is a reflection on the Committee, I am prepared to unconditionally withdraw the same. It was not my intention to cast any reflection on the P.A.C. I had categorically expressed this in my evidence before the P.A.C.

The observation that had been made by the Public Accounts Committee in their 50th Report which gave rise to my statement of 18th May, 1966 was "The sub-committee are unable to understand the circumstances under which the Minister changed his previous orders so soon that the business suspension with M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal Group of firms should not be communicated to other Government Departments." As the P.A.C. has stated in its 55th Report, this was based in particular on the evidence tendered by the Secretary, Ministry of Iron and Steel, as summarised in paras 4.126 and 4.127 of their 50th Report and in particular, the reply given by the Secretary below:

> "Q. Why Minister changed his mind that it should not be communicated to other departments?
>
> A. I cannot answer what made the Minister to do so."

It is this evidence which had presumably led to the Public Accounts Committee's remarks in para 4:128 of their 50th Report. It was my feeling that two important aspects had not been brought to the notice of the Public Accounts Committee. One aspect was the view of the Transport

Ministry as summarised in the note of the Deputy Secretary given below:

"Secretary may kindly see the letter of Controller regarding proposed issue of suspension order against Aminchand Pyarelal Group. Controller has now raised the question of exclusion of M|s. Apeejay Lines which is a shipping concern. In this connection, I had a word with Dr. Nagendra Singh, Additional Secretary, Ministry of T. & C. He said that so far as the Shipping Co. was concerned, his Ministry had no reason for complaint. In fact this Company had come to the rescue of the Government of India in lifting the Burma rice when other companies had refused. He, therefore, felt that as the irregularity was committed by the firm in connection with the iron and steel distribution, it would not be desirable to include the shipping line in the proposed order. The name of M|s. Apeejay Lines may, therefore, be deleted from the order, draft of which is at pages 130|131 corr."

(Action under para 5 of the code will be taken after the issue of the order of the I. & S. C.)

Sd. M. C. MISHRA,

22-7-63.

Deputy Secretary.

The other aspect was that my meeting with the representative of the firm and his letter expressing unqualified apology for any past misconduct and assuring future good behaviour which had been part of the record on the file had also not been brought to the notice of the P.A.C. As I felt that these two aspects had an important bearing on my decision, I wished to place them before the P.A.C. and explain the circumstances under which I exercised my Ministerial discretion to amend my first order so as to restrict the scope to the concerns dealing with the Iron and Steel trade and therefore to the Iron and Steel Controller.

It has been urged that my appearance before the P.A.C. itself was a breach of privilege. I have nothing to add to what the Chairman of the P.A.C. has already mentioned in this regard. It was not my intention at any point to pressurise any committee of Parliament, let alone the P.A.C. Since certain observations had been made relating to me and since it was my feeling that evidence of the officials was not complete in the earlier instance, I thouht it would be only fair to the committee and to myself if I could meet them.

I may assure the House that when I appeared before the Committee it was with the specific intention of assisting the Committee. I did not know that the Committee had finalised its recommendations and I have said so to the P.A.C. I thought it would be better if I requested the Chairman, P.A.C. for a chance to appear. I thought that if there was anything irregular in my request, the Chairman of the P.A.C. would refuse it.

From what I have stated it should be clear that I had never intended to mislead the House or the P.A.C. and if anything, I had endeavoured to offer the fullest possible statement of facts within my knowledge and recollection at every stage. I want to assure, you, Sir, and through you, this Hon'ble House that I will be the last person to attempt or intend, either directly or indirectly, a breach of the privilege of this House, of which I have the honour and privilege of being an integral part as a Member. If there is anything I might have said which is likely to create, even remotely, any such impression, I would like to express my regret.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Madhu Limaye has started the case. I will give him five minutes to say whatever he might have to say.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे बिनती करूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय का जो बयान है, इसको आज मुझे ठीक तरह से पढ़ने दीजिए। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि अभी भी उस में कुछ ग़लतियां हैं, लेकिन मैं जल्दबाज़ी में कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता हूं। अगर आप मुझ पर मेहरबान होंगे और मुझे समय देंगे, तो मैं कल इस बारे में निवेदन करूंगा। पांच मिनट मेरे लिए काफ़ी हैं।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I will request that this should be circulated to Members; it is better if copies of it are circulated. At the same time, I want to make another request. I had written to you to have access to the evidence tendered before the Public Accounts Committee. In his statement the Minister also has referred to the evidence. Therefore the evidence relating to the 50th and 55th Reports of the Committee should be allowed to be seen.

Mr. Speaker: About the statement, I will ask the Minister to place it in the Library. About the evidence, I suppose, the Chairman, Public Accounts Committee, has no objection to that.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): It all depends on your direction. Our convention is to place the minutes, which are fairly detailed and which contain all important points. So far as the verbatim record is concerned, it is generally not made available to anybody except under your direction. If you so direct, it will be made available to anybody whom you like.

श्री मधु लिमये : कम-से-कम हमको तो दिया जाये। प्रस्ताव मेरा है।

Mr. Speaker: When the minutes have been placed, why should Shri Dwivedy want the verbatim report?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You must agree that this is a very important matter. Minutes do not contain any details. The evidence will give the details and what are the questions and answers. In the evidence we may find something which may be helpful. So, it would be very much necessary.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): There used to be at a point of time, I remember distinctly, the practice that full details of the evidence offered before a Committee were available. For some reason or other that practice was discontinued. You can easily revive it.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mukerjee would agree with me that it is desirable that the whole evidence should not be publicised, because, under these circumstances, the officials would be afraid to say openly what they want to say. If they feel that everything that they say is going to be published or known to everyone, then probably they might feel some difficulty. (*Interruption*).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: If you bear with me, we did have access to the evidence at one point of time and heavens never fell. For some reasons, that access was taken away. Now, there is no reason why, in this particular case, when so many unsavoury things appear to be coming up—I am sorry to have to say that—when the whole country is talking about it, it is very necessary that the Members of Parliament are enabled to have some idea of the evidence. There is nothing to prevent us from getting access to the evidence which we used to have before.

Mr. Speaker: Is it the desire of the House that the Minister's evidence should be made known? (*Interruptions*)

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): In this case, many conventions of Parliamentary Committees, I think, have been contravened. It was not the convention to call any Minister before any Parliamentary Committee. That has been allowed. Now, if all the records and the evidence are made public, that

would be another violation of the convention followed so long; and that will create further handicaps for the proper functioning of the Parliamentary Committees, particularly, the Financial Committees. Many documents are given to us marked 'Confidential' and even 'Secret'. We take those things and the evidence on the assurance that the source will not be disclosed. We give the assurance that the information that we may get from any person will be utilised in formulating the opinion of the Committee and that the source will not be disclosed. Even the officials will hesitate then to speak frankly to the Committee. If, in this position, we allow the evidence and the record of the Committee to be made available in this manner, it will create a precedent which will be bad for the furture and which will affect the efficient functioning of the Parliamentary Committees, particularly, the Financial Committees.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): It will be very difficult to run the Parliamentary Committees.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Sir, this is a special case when a Minister is called before the Public Accounts Committee. There is no precendent at all like this. So, when it is a special case and there are so many things which are not known to the Members of Parliament—I think this will not be quoted as a precedent for the future—the evidence may be shown to the Members of Parliament. It may not be given to the press.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): This is a very important case. Sir, I was going through some of the records of the Central Assembly debates. My friend, Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, always tells us that in those days, they were under such restrictions. Now, I found that on a particular occasion even top secret and confidential documents, when the Leader of the House, Pandit Motilal Nehru, asked for them, the Speaker asked the Government and the Government showed them those records. Has it ever been done during the life time of these three Parliaments? It has never been done in the history of these three Parliaments that I have been here. Therefore, I say, on this particular occasion, if any Member wants to see any particular document, even if it is confidential, if it is for the purpose of this debate, you should ask the Government to show it to that particular Member of the House. Otherwise, there is no point.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रिविलेज मोशन मेरा है, कम से कम मुझ को तो पूरी गवाही दी जाय । मैं अपना लिखित जवाब आपके सामने रखूंगा । अगर आप स्वीकार करेंगे ... (व्यवधान) ।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): It will be a breach of faith.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Being a Member of the Public Accounts Committee, I feel that there is a great deal of force in it, that the evidence should not be made available and that it may create trouble. There is not doubt about it. But there is Rule 275 to which I would like to invite your attention. It says:

> "(2) No part of the evidence, oral or written, report or proceedings of a Committee which has not been laid on the Table shall be open to inspection by anyone except under the authority of the Speaker.
>
> (3) The evidence given before a Committee shall not be published by any member of the Committee or by any other person until it has been laid on the Table:
>
> Provided that the Speaker may, in his discretion, direct that such

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]
evidence be confidentially made available to members before it is formally laid on the Table."

Now, this makes the hole position clear. It was rather unusual, it was a unique occasion, for a Minister to appear before the Public Accounts Committee. At least five times I have been a Member of the Public Accounts Committee and I have never come across a single occasion or had any occasion of knowing it that a Minister did appear before the Public Accounts Committee. Without criticising what is the Report, I personally, do feel that, if a point is to be discussed in the House, the evidence, in my opinion, would be necessary for those who want to speak on it. But, at the same time, there are other aspects of it and the other view is also not very wrong. Under the present circumstances, if some via media is found out, the fear of the officers who come before the Public Accounts Committee and give evidence unhampered....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Why should they fear?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Everybody does not want to tell the truth in open but still he wants to tell the truth in confidence. That happens. Generally, that confidence will be shaken. That aspect of the case is there. But, anyhow, under the present circumstances, if a matter is to be discussed, the evidence of Mr. Subramaniam may be made available or the extracts may be prepared under your direction and particular portion may be made available. That depends upon how the directions can be given under Rule 275.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I am happy that Mr. Trivedi has spoken with certain hesitation and limitation. I maintain, to disclose the evidence tendered before these Parliamentary Committees would amount to a breach of faith. The representatives of the public organisations appear before the Committees not only officials—they may be very freely dealing with officials. But, as I see, the public organisations send their representatives and when they give evidence, the Chairman of the Committee assures them openly, definitely and very clearly, that whatever they say will be kept confidential. It is on the assurance of the Chairman, that the representatives of public organisations tender evidence before the Committees. If, as has been demanded now, the evidence is to be made open and known to everybody, I say, you may first make it a rule like that that it shall be made public and then it may be published. It cannot be done at this stage when persons have already given evidence on the assurance that that evidence will be terated as confidntial. It would amount to a breach of faith. That is my submission.

Mr. Speaker: I would ask the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee whether an assurance had to be given to those who appear before the Public Accounts Committee that it will be kept secret.

Shri Morarka: The procedure in the Public Accounts Committee is slightly different than that of in the Estimates Committee in this behalf in the sense that the Public Accounts Committee mostly examines only the officers and that they do not examine public witnesses representing public institutions. It is not a normal procedure of our Committee to read out any assurance to the witnesses when they appear before the Committee.

Having said that, I must hasten to add that what the hon. Member, Shri Guha, has said that the freedom with which the officers speak will certainly be affected if it becomes a normal procedure that the verbatim record of all those proceedings are laid on the Table of the House or are made available to the Members of Parliament because—whatever we may say, we can ask them to speak the truth—they may speak the truth but still they may not give the full facts. I think, the ruling which was given

previosuly that the verbatim records should not be placed on the Table of the House has a lot of force in it.

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : श्रीमन्, पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी में एक साल से ज्यादा से मैं काम कर रहा हूं । थोड़ा बहुत जो वह सीखा है, उसके आधार पर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मई में जब यह प्रश्न उठा था तो सदन में यह फैसला लिया गया कि पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को वापस फिर कमेटी को रिकन्सीडर करने के लिये भेजा जाय । उस समय भी एतराज उठा था कि यहां पर परम्परा को तोड़ा जा रहा है, इस तरह की परम्परा नहीं है। दूसरे इस सदन को यह अधिकार भी नहीं जाता था, क्योंकि पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी में दोनों ही सदनों के सदस्य हैं, पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी में राज्य सभा के भी सदस्य हैं और लोक सभा के भी सदस्य हैं, दोनों ही सदन मिल कर परम्परा को तोड़ सकते थे, लेकिन फिर भी परम्परा टूटी ।

13 hrs.

मैं, श्रीमन्, इस समय परम्परा की ही बात को ले रहा हूं, क्योंकि यहां पर इस समय परम्परा की ही बातें कही गई हैं । दो एक अखबारों ने गलत बातें निकाली हैं । पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने मंत्री महोदय को नहीं बुलाया, बल्कि मंत्री महोदय स्वयं पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी के सामने गये । मंत्री महोदय को मालूम था कि पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की दोबारा रिपोर्ट इसी वजह से जा रही है कि वे कुछ सफ़ाई पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी को देना चाहते थे, बावजूद इस बात के कि पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने उन अफसरान को बुलाया था जिनसे उसका सम्बन्ध था, एक सब कमेटी का निर्माण हुआ और वह सब-कमेटी बैठी, यह बात सबको मालूम है । उसके बैठने के बावजूद मंत्री महोदय नहीं गये, एक परम्परा यह भी टूटी, दूसरी परम्परा यह टूटी कि जब सब-कमेटी और पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी अपनी रिपोर्ट पूरी कर चुकी थी उसके बाद फिर मिनिस्टर साहब को दोबारा मौका दिया गया यह भी परम्परा टूटी । अब चौथी परम्परा की ? श्रीमन् मैं बात करता हूं अभी जो बयान मंत्री महोदय का आया है सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब ने जो अपना बयान दिया है इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध उन तत्वों से जाता है जो उन्होंने अपनी गवाही या बयान पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी में दिया है । जब तक पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी के सामने इन्होंने प्रश्नों के जो उत्तर दिये हैं वे सदन के सामने न आ जायें तब तक यह साबित नहीं हो सकता कि इनका बयान सत्यता रखता है या उससे परे है । इसलिये आवश्यक हो जाता है कि जब चार परम्परायें टूटी हैं तो पांचवीं परम्परा भी टूटे जो गवाहियां वहां पर हुई हैं वे सदन के सामने आयें, सत्य असत्य क्या है यह मालूम हो सके ।

यहां पर सीक्रेट और कान्फीडेन्शल की बात भी कही गई है । मेरा अपना ख्याल है कि देश का यह सदन सर्वश्रेष्ठ है, इससे कोई भी चीज, कान्फीडेन्शल नहीं रखी जानी चाहिये । विशेषकर, जब कि मैं यह नहीं कहता कि मैं मंत्री महोदय पर कोई लांछन लगाता हूं, मैं हर एक को ईमानदार समझता हूं । परन्तु जब जरा भी शक आये तो उसमें पूरा पोस्ट-मार्टम होना चाहिये और वह तभी हो सकता है, जब यह सामने आये ।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब आप पर थोड़ा सा अंकुश आ रहा है, तो आपको मर्यादा को कायम रखने के लिये, यहां पर अच्छी-अच्छी कन्वेन्शन स्थापित करने के लिये, भविष्य में पार्लियामेन्ट ठीक तरह से चले . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . इनको इस्तीफ़ा दे देना चाहिये ।

Mr. Speaker: Now, no Member should take more than two minutes.

Now it is not the privilege motion, but it is only the point on the discussion of PAC report.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी (बगहा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल परम्परा का नहीं है,..

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन इस से सम्बन्धित है, सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब के बयान का जवाब कैसे देंगे, जब तक सारी बातें नहीं मिलेंगी ।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : यह बात परम्परा की नहीं है, औचित्य की बात है । हमारी कमेटी में आफिशियल्ज़ थोड़े आते हैं, लेकिन पब्लिक आर्गेनिजेशन्ज और पब्लिक कारपोरेशन के मैनेजर और मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर बहुत ज्यादा आते हैं और वे लोग ऐसी बातें कहते हैं, जो गवर्नमेन्ट की पालिसी के खिलाफ़ होती हैं । उनके आर्डर के खिलाफ़ होती हैं और कभी-कभी मिनिस्टरों की बातों के खिलाफ़ होती हैं । यदि यह इजाजत दे दी जाय कि उनकी एविडेन्सेज़ को दिखाया जायगा, तो ये सब बातें हम लोगों को मिलनी दुश्वार हो जायेंगी । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि एविडेन्स नहीं, लेकिन उनकी जो रिपोर्ट है उसके बाद जो समरी आती है उसको दिखला दिया जाय । लेकिन वर्बेटिम एविडेन्स दिखलाना उचित नहीं है ..।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): There are two separate ond distinct parts of the whole question.

The first part of the question relates to the evidence of the Minister and the access of the members of this House to that evidence. So far as the evidence of the Minister is concerned, it was tendered at his own instance. It is not customary for the Public Accounts Committee to examine a Minister or to permit him to address the Committee. It was, however, permitted and since this was done at his own instance, I do not think that there can be any objection, whatever, to that evidence being laid before the House.

The second aspect of the matter concerns rule 275(2). That is a rule which, I think, has been enacted largely to safeguard the efficient and effective functioning of the Committee. The rule says: that no part of the evidence shall be open to inspection by any one except under the authority of the Speaker. What it means is that there is a very limited access under special circumstances in which the Speaker is called upon to exercise his discretion. In this respect it is for you to come to a conclusion whether you would allow inspection, whether you would allow access to that particular evidence in respect of this case. Therefore, I think that no furtrer discussion is really called for.

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): On a point of order.

I invite your attention to Direction 58, Chapter VIII-Parliamentary Committees—of "Directions by the Speaker". This is relevant to the point at issue. I am reading this:

> "Where witnesses appear before a Committee to give evidence, the Chairman shall make it clear to the witnesses that their evidence shall be treated as public and is liable to be published, unless they

specifically desire that all or any part of the evidence tendered by them is to be treated as confidential. It shall however, be explained to the witnesses that even though they might desire their evidence to be treated as confidential, such evidence is liable to be made available to the members of Parliament."

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): To which committee does this apply? He has not said that. That should be made very clear.

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): It refers to select committees and not to PAC.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): It is for all Parliamentary committees.

Mr. Speaker: This direction is applicable to all committees. It is not specified there that it is simply for select committees. But after that, we have adopted this practice, whatever it might be, that the evidence of witnesses shall not be disclosed; as we have just now read also, it might be done with the Speaker's permission. I am not inclined to allow the publication of all evidence, but so far as the Minister's evidence is concerned, I shall have it made available.

An hon. Member: That is the compromise.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: In my letter I had asked you, under this rule, to permit me for inspection . . .

Mr. Speaker: It is only the member who wants to see . . .

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Members of the Committee?

Mr. Speaker: Members of Parliament.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: In my letter I have made a request that, since the evidence has not been published, I may be permitted to inspect the evidence.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; he is permitted. The other members also, who want to see, will intimate to me and I will allow them to see it—only the Minister's evidence.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Regarding the Minister's evidence, you have now permitted it to be put on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: The evidence might be made known, but not all the evidence.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let us understand what it is. You have now ruled that the evidence of the Minister, so far as it relates to the 55th report would be put on the Table of the House. Since this matter also relates to the 50th report, I had requested you to permit access to the evidence in connection with that report also, which you are not allowing to be laid on the Table of the House; I do not press for it, but under the rules, I have requested you to permit me to have inspection of that evidence also.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Even in British times, we used to have access to it.

Mr. Speaker: I shall consider this aspect.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I request that so far as the other evidence is concerned, the proviso to sub-rule (3) of rule 275 may apply?

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

Shri Daji (Indore): The statement of the Minister must be circulated to us.

13.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Accounts of I.I.T., Kharagpur

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology,

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

Kharagpur, for the year 1964-65, along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6727/66.]

KEROSENE (FIXATION OF CEILING PRICES) FIFTH AMENDMENT ORDER

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Fifth Amendment Order, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1192 in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1966, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6728/66].

KERALA BUILDINGS (LEASE AND RENT CONTROL) AMDT. ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): I beg to lay on Table a copy of the Kerala Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Act, 1966 (President's Act No. 7 of 1966) under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1965. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6729/66.]

DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION) AMDT. RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Third Amendment Rules 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1148 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6730/66.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): I beg to lay on the Table:

1. A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 895 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1966 adding the tobacco industry to Schedule 1 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the said Act. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6731/66].

2. A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952:—

   (i) The Employees' Provident Funds (Ninth Amendment) Scheme, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 997 in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1966.

   (ii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Tenth Amendment) Scheme, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1083 in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 1966.

   (iii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Eleventh Amendment) Scheme, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1118 in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6732/66.]

13.12 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

NINETY-SECOND REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Ninety-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

13.12½ hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of paragraph 3(2) (d) of the late Department of Education, Health and Lands Resolution No. F. 122-3/35-E, dated the 8th August, 1935, as amended from time, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, three members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Education for the next term, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution, vice Sarvashri P. Muthiah, C. L. Narasimha Reddy and Shrimati Renuka Ray".

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That in pursuance of paragraph 3(2) (d) of the late Department of Education, Health and Lands Resolution No. F. 122-3/35-E dated the 8th August, 1935, as amended from time to time, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, three members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Education for the next term, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution, *vice* Sarvashri P. Muthiah, C. L. Narasimha Reddy and Shrimati Renuka Ray."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification. With regard to this motion which has been moved by the Education Minister, I must say that to say the least, it makes amusing reading. It appears that even after nineteen years of Independence, we still suffer from the hang-over of the British Raj. If you will read the motion, you will find the words 'the late Department......"— generally, we talk of a late person— '....of Education, Health and Lands Resolution' of 1935. I thought that after Independence these Departments had been merged in some Ministry or the other, but I find that these are continuing even in 1966; that some late Department's resolution is still being followed in 1966, is, to say the least, very anomalous. I think the Education Minister has never looked into this matter. I think the Leader of the House also agrees. I do not know what he has to say in this connection.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The Education Department, before Independence. was a Department consisting of Education, Health and Lands. After Independence, there was a change. This resolution has continued from that time. But if my hon. friend wants that we should refer to it in future as the Ministry of Education's resolution, I shall look into it.

Mr. Speaker: He will look into it.

The question is:

"That in pursuance of paragraph 3 (2) (d) of the late Department of Education, Health and Lands Resolution No. F. 122-3/35-E dated the 8th August, 1935, as amended from time to time, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, three members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Education for the next term, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution, *vice* Sarvashri P. Muthiah, C. L. Narasimha Reddy and Shrimati Renuka Ray.".

The motion was adopted.

13.15 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (TWENTIETH AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. Speaker: Now, we shall take up the Constitution (Twentieth Amendment) Bill.

[Mr. Speaker]

The time allowed for this Bill is 2 hours. Now, it is 1:5 P.M. That means that it would be disposed of by 3·15 P.M.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: (Barrackpore): If all the Punjab Members start speaking, then there will be no end to it.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): If you could have the voting at all the stages at that time, it would be better; some Members would be going for lunch and other things; so they must know when the voting would take place; it may be at 3:15 P.M. or such other time as you may fix. You may announce the time earlier so that the Members could be informed in time. We do not want that what happened last time should happen again.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Supposing Members make a request for extension, then the Speaker has always got the right to extend it by one hour.

Mr. Speaker: We may decide it now. If instead of 3·15 P.M. they want some other time, then I can fix it at 3 30 P.M. but there ought to be some time specified . . .

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Yes, it may be at 6·30 P.M.

Mr. Speaker: All right, it may be at 3 30 P.M.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): That is to say, the first division.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: All the voting should take place at that time.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Supposing the business collapses earlier, then what will happen?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is not proper. I must protest and say that this arrangement to accommodate the Congress Party only is very unfair to the House as a whole. They are holding the whole Parliament to ransom. Why should they do so?

Mr. Speaker: It is for the whole House, not for the Congress Party only.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Supposing the business collapses earlier, then are we to take up some other business and wait till 3:30 P.M. for the voting on this Bill? It is a very dangerous precedent that you are setting up.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It is a dangerous thing.

Mr. Speaker: It is for all Members and not only for those from the Congress Party.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There must be some principle; they must be here, and whenever we may finish, we should have the voting. The House cannot dance in attendance on the Congress Party.

Mr. Speaker: The Leader of the House has left the House so abruptly. The question that has arisen now is this. Supposing the business collapses earlier, then there would be this difficulty . . .

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): We shall carry on till 3·30 P.M.

Mr. Speaker: If it is carried on, then I would not have any objection, but if there is no Member to speak, then shall I adjourn the House? Or what else shall I do?

Shri Nambiar: It happened last time.

Mr. Speaker: So, the whips should take care.

Shri Rane (Buldana): A number of Members have already left on the understanding that the voting will take place at 3·30 P.M.

Mr. Speaker: I am not saying that it would take place earlier, but I do not know when the voting will take place.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Now that you have tentatively fixed . . .

Mr. Speaker: Now, I have not fixed anything.

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration.".

This Bill is clarificatory in its nature and it seeks to add two explanations. The need for clarification arose when the various aspects of article 3 of the Constitution were being examined in connection with the proposed re-organisation of the Punjab. This re-organisation involves the transfer of a part of the territory of the State of Punjab to the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh.

The object of the Bill is to make two things clear. The first is that no reference of the reorganisation Bill to the legislature of the Union Territory is necessary, and it seeks to provide that while in the main part of the article, the term 'State' includes Union Territory, in the proviso, the term 'State' does not include Union Territory; in other words, reference to the legislature of the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh would not be necessary. The other point is that under clause (a) of article 3 it should be permissible to form a new Union Territory by inclusion of some territory of the State of Punjab. These two things have to be made clear, and, therefore, these two explanations are necessary by way of addition to article 3.

In order to appreciate this matter, it is necessary to give very briefly the historical background of the constitutional amendments. The House would remember that in 1956, when there was reorganisation of the States, the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act was passed. Before the Seventh Amendment Act, the territory of India meant the territories of Part A States, Part B States and Part C States in addition to the territories mentioned in clause (3) (b) and (c) of article as it then stood. There were no Union Territories then. Wherever in the Constitution it was intended that the territory of Part C States should not be included, that was expressly stated. Now under the proviso to art. 3, a Bill which had to be referred to the legislatures had to be referred only to the legislatures of Parts A and B States; it had not to be referred to the legislatures of Part C States, although under art. 240 there was a provision that Part C States could also have legislatures. That was the position prior to the Seventh Amendment Act of 1956. Himachal Pradesh was a Part C State and if the question which has arisen today had arisen before the Seventh Amendment Act, there could have been no reference to the legislature of Himachal Pradesh.

Now by the Seventh Amendment Act, Parts A, B and C States have been abolished. Amendment was made in art. 1 according to which the territory of India was divided into two categories: States plus Union Territories. This was the position created by the Seventh Amendment Act. In the proviso to art. 3, Parts A and B States were removed and in their place, the word 'State' was mentioned; while in art. 1, both the expressions 'States' and 'Union Territories' are used, in the proviso to art. 3, only 'State' was mentioned. Therefore, what the Constituent Assembly had intended, namely, that there should be no reference to Part C States was maintained. Even when the Seventh Amendment Act was passed, that was the position.

Now Himachal Pradesh became a Union Territory under the Seventh Amendment. Doubts arose as to whether in art. 3 'State' would include Union Territory. The Supreme Court in the Berubari Case held that the word 'State' did not include Union Territory. Later, in the Ramkishore Sen case in 1966, recently, the Supreme Court held that 'State' included Union Territory. The result is that if the Supreme Court decision is to be applied—it was an *obiter dictum*,

[Shri G. S. Pathak]

(it was not necessary for the decision of that case)—then even in the proviso 'State' would include Union Territory, and reference will have to be made to the legislature of the Union Territory also. That is contrary to what the Constitution-makers had intended and that would be a departure from the intention and the policy that the Constitution-makers held throughout.

Therefore, it has become necessary to make it clear that while in art. 3 (a) to (e), 'State' includes a Union Territory, in the proviso thereof 'State' does not include a Union Territory. That is why *Explanation I* has to be enacted.

So far as *Explanation II* is concerned, the position is that the existing art. 3 (a) does not expressly include the case of the formation of a Union Territory by the Union of an existing Union Territory with a part of a State territory. As we have got to make a new State by adding a part of the State of Punjab to the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh, that has got to be made explicit. Hence the need to enact *Explanation II*.

These are the main principles on which this Bill is based and the Bill not being controversial, I commend it to the House for unanimous acceptance.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration".

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Mr. Speaker, I have learnt in this House to give up the idea of following the arguments, no doubt very learned, which our friend, the Law Minister, always puts forward because our experience is that they are too often a recondite rigmarole and he puts up the kind of jigsaw puzzle which the lay mind wishes to avoid. But I take it that the legal advisers of Government have done their job properly and there are no lacunae left which would create further complication. It is in that position which has to be faced in the absence of a more rational judgment from the wording of this piece of legislation that I am certainly willing to support this proposal of the Law Minister.

I am supporting it because I take it that this is Government's way of facilitating the idea of the reconstitution of States in Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Hariana. I do hope no legal lacuna turns up in future to create further complications in the way of a settlement which has been postponed for so long, and we all wish that Government proceeds expeditiously with the formation of the Punjabi Suba, Hariana Prant and Himachal Pradesh on a new foundation. Therefore, this Bill has a good objective. It is enabling the reconstitution of States about which we have had so many debates earlier, and from that point of view, I agree with the proposition.

13.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

But I shall not be doing my duty as a Member of Parliament if I do not mention on this occasion how Government's action in regard to the reconstitution of States in our north-western borders has been typical of Government's attitude and behaviour in so many other regards. Punjab has been treated shabbily for a considerable length of time, and the most legitimate demand for a Punjabi Suba on a linguistic basis, which should have been conceded a long time ago and in a very much more generous spirit, has at last been conceded. But even so, there are difficulties; even so, there are many deficiencies in the way Government has already defined the method it is going to pursue.

In regard to the allocation of territories to the new States which are to be formed, there are so many glaring

evidences of governmental inefficiency and lack of understanding. It is not my object as this present moment to detail them. But I cannot help a reference to Chandigarh which, I think, is, in all reason, a part of the Punjabi Suba and should have gone to Punjabi Suba altogether as the legitimate capital of that State. I have always been very sympathetic to the demand of the people in Hariana for a separate *prant* of their own, and my feeling has always been that Hariana *prant* should have been assisted by Government to have a capital of its own and Chandigarh should have been the capital of Punjabi Suba; that would have been the most appropriate solution of so many problems. And I cannot help also recalling how repeatedly the cry is raised about the Punjabi Suba being in danger of turning out to be a Sikh State, and therefore some safeguards have to be taken in regard to that. If I was a Sikh, and there is no reason why I cannot try to feel myself in the skin of a Sikh fellow citizen of my country, I would have felt utterly disgusted at this kind of talk which goes on. I know that Master Tara Singh and some of his followers do talk about a Sikh majority State, do talk in manner which goes against the principle of secularity, but as far as Punjabi opinion by and large is concerned, the movement led pre-eminently by Sant Fateh Singh put their demand on a purely linguistic basis, and in spite of all that, to have a charge of the objective of a Sikh State being flung by certain people has been there, and it is a sore, it is something which creates a wound in the heart of the Punjabi people. I do hope that Government take some measures to see to it that these continuing injuries to Punjabi sensibility do not continue.

In regard to Chandigarh, Government, of course might come forward and tell us that their hands were bound by certain reports which they got from some people who were supposed to have made expert investigation into this matter. but it is as plain as can be that Chandigarh belongs to Punjab and should have gone to Punjab as its capital.

In any case, I am not going to raise these controversial issues at this present moment. We do wish well to Hariyana, we do wish well to an enlarged Himachal Pradesh, and we do wish that all the constitutional complications which are necessary before these new States can be put into the picture are proceeded with expeditiously by Government. I do wish that Government has phrased this legislation with proper perspicacity, with understanding, with an idea that no legal argument is brought forward later in order to invalidate the provisions it has tried to propound, I do wish the legal advisers of Government have done a fairly good job of it, and therefore I feel that though I have many reservations in regard to Government policy in regard to the delimitation which has preceded the formation of the Punjabi Suba and Hariyana Pranth, in spite of that, this is a Bill which this House should allow to go through.

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I congratulate the Government on having brought this Bill to remove the constitutional lacuna. By conceding the demand for a Punjabi Suba and for Hariyana Pranth and by integrating the hill areas of the Punjab with Himachal Pradesh, they have satisfied all the three regions and the demands that had been long-standing ones.

At the same time, I am sorry to observe that while the Punjabi Suba and the Hariyana Pranth are being given the status of full States, Himachal Pradesh is still being kept as a Union Territory. As matters stand at present the two new States of Punjabi Suba and Hariyana Pranth have an area lesser than that of Himachal Pradesh. The present Himachal Pradesh has got an area of nearly 11,000 square miles. The area that is going to be added to Himachal Pradesh from Punjab is almost equal, and the total area of the

[Shri Hem Raj]

new Himachal Pradesh will thus become something like 21,000 square miles, while the area of the Punjabi-speaking State will be 19,000 square miles and that of Hariyana Pranth is only 16,000 square miles.

No doubt, the population of both these States is very much more, and the population of our area is very sparse, but I do not think that that consideration should have stood in the way of the Central Government granting Himachal Pradesh the status of a State as has been granted to the other two States which have been created out of the present Punjab. This is a lacuna which I hope the Central Government will remove as early as possible, because if the present position of Himachal Pradesh is taken into consideration, it is a very strategic area, and this strategic area touches the Chinese border on the Tibetan side. Part of the area which is now coming to Himachal Pradesh was a border area and the rest of it had its border with Himachal Pradesh, but now the whole of this area will become a compact area. Therefore, keeping in view the strategic position of this area, it ought to have been given the status a full-fledged State.

Territories like the Union Territory are not to be found in any other State except the United States. There, they have a certain standard, and if a Territory attains that standard, it is granted the status of a State. There are two such cases. One is Alaska, and the other Hawaii. What is the population of Alaska? It has only a population of 2,26,000 with an area of 57,065 square miles. Though it was a territory, after some years it was granted the status of a State. Similar was the case of Hawaii. Its area was 6,424 square miles and its poplation was only 6,32,772, and yet it was granted the status of a State.

Here what I am submitting before this august House is that the population of the area which is going to be added to Himachal Pradesh is 14,42,000 and the poplulation of the present Himachal Pradesh is 13,52,000, with the result that the new Himachal Pradesh will have something like 28 lakhs of population. Our case is much stronger than the cases that I have cited in the United States, where a territory with a very small population and a very small area has been granted the status of a State. Therefore, my submission to this august House and to the Government is that the status of a full-fledged State should be granted to Himachal Pradesh also.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri (Bijnor): Shri Hem Raj will be the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh.

श्री हेम राज : चीफ मिनिस्टर श्राप श्रा जायें, हम श्राप को ही बता देंगे, हम तो इस बात पर खुश हैं लेकिन चूंकि श्राप ने श्रावाज उठायी थी.......

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्राप उन से बात करिए, मेरे में नहीं । हम तो श्रापका भविष्य श्रच्छा बनाना चाहते हैं ।

श्री हेम राज : हमारा भविष्य बहुत श्रच्छा बनना है, बनने वाला है । हमारे श्रच्छे भविष्य को बनने दीजिए ।

Therefore, in this Bill I propose one amendment, and that amendment is that if a Union Territory reaches a stage where it can rise to statehood, it should be made a State. Such a constitutional provision is necessary. If this amendment is not made now, it may have to be brought later on, because without it a Union Territory cannot be raised to the status of a State.

Therefore, I have suggested an amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will see to it when the amendment comes.

Shri Hem Raj: In the case of Union Territories, they can be referred to

them without any further amendment of the Constitution. I hope the earned Law Minister would accept that amendment.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): Sir, I will make two or three brief observations on this Bill. First, this paves the way for the creation of the Punjabi Suba which was delayed beyond any comprehension. There are certain provisions of the Bill so designed as to isolate the controversy that would arise over the issue of Chandigarh as a possible capital. I would like to warn the government that they are not resolving the difficulty. For instance, they postponed the problem of the border between States before and there is now the issue of Belgaum, Karwar etc. which has to be resolved. They should not take advantage of this Bill in order to isolate Chandigarh and thereby prevent the people in Hariana from exercising their right to decide where Chandigarh should ultimately be. Having given this warning. I would make two brief observation in regard to the structure of the Bill. The Constitution provided for Union Territories, but it did not provide for their creation, and Government are now remedying that lacuna by an explanation. It would have been much better if Government had stated clearly in article 3 that it would be possible to create new States and Union Territories. Instead of making a clear provision in article 3, Government shied away for some reason or the other want to introduce a provision by way of an explanation. If States and Union Territories are two categories of territories, the manner in which they would be created should have been specified clearly in article 3 and not by way of this explanation which says that clauses (a) to (e) apply to both while not to the proviso. Why should not the President ask for the opinion of the Union Territory as to where it should ultimately exist, in part or in whole? Why not a reference be made to the assembly there just as in the case of the States? It is incumbent upon the President to make a reference to the State Assembly when its boundaries are affected. Union Territories also have an equal constitutional right which has been recognised in the formation of assemblies for union territories listed in the schedule. Yet when the boundaries of a territory are affected, say, by joining it to another State, it is not necessary for the President to consult it. Why this discrimination? Have not these people a right to decide where they should like to be merged? They are not like wayward children who have no status and therefore can be put in an orphanage like an adjoining State, etc. Therefore, this particular provision is reactionary and it deproves the people of the Union Territory of consultancy right.

I would make a special reference to Chandigarh, which is to be made a union territory. Certainly, you can give it an elected assembly, or a metro-metropolitan council, for as much time as you want. Once it becomes a Union Territory, it is not incumbent on the Centre to obtain the consent of the people to ascertain where they would like to be merged. Government and Parliament should take particular care; it is not a question of expediency. We suspect here that this provision, doing away with consultancy with the assembly of the Union Territory, is made with a view to facilitate the merger of Chandigarh with Punjabi Suba, whereas if you apply the rules of linguistic States, Chandigarh should have been in Hariana. I have no prejudice in the matter and I welcomed the creation of Punjabi Suba; it was long overdue. If the people residing in Chandigarh want to join Hariana, there is no reason why Government should by subterfuge deny the people of Hariana to have Chandigarh and merge it with Hariana.

श्री बूटा सिंह (मोगा) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, संविधान में यह जो तरमीम की जा रही है, मैं इस तरमीन का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं । यह एक ऐसी तरमीम है जिसके ज़रिये हम संविधान मे यह प्रोवाइड करने जा रहे हैं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश, जो कि एक यूनियन टैरिटरी है, उसकी असेम्बली को

[श्री बूटा सिंह]

इस काबिल बनाया जाय कि जब पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश और हरियाणा प्रान्त का पुनर्गठन होना है, उस समय हिमाचल प्रदेश की असेम्बली को भी यह हक हासिल हो कि वह अपनी राय दे सके ।

परन्तु एक तरफ़ हमारी सरकार यूनियन टैरिटरी की असेम्बली को यह हक देने जा रही है कि वह रिआर्गेनिजेशन के मामले के ऊपर अपनी राय दे सके, दूसरी तरफ़ मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब असेम्बली, जो कि हर तरह जीवित है, जैसाकि हम अनुभव कर रहे हैं कि पार्लियामेंट में पंजाब के रिआर्गेनिजेशन का बिल आ रहा है और वह बिल पंजाब की इलेक्टेड असेम्बली को पहले नहीं भेजा जा रहा है । पहले वह पार्लियामेन्ट में पेश होगा, उसके बाद असेम्बली को कहा जायगा कि इस पर हस्ताक्षर कर दो । यह निहायत ही अन-डेमाक्रेटिक स्टेप होगा । इसलिये मैं इस समय मिनिस्टर साहब को यह वार्निंग देना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप यूनियन टैरिटरी की असेम्बली को यह सुविधा देने जा रहे हैं कि रिआर्गेनिजेशन के ऊपर अपने विचार रखे और फ़ैसला दे सके, तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि आप पंजाब की असेम्बली को इस से वंचित रखें । पंजाब के रिआर्गेनाइजेशन का सवाल रह जाता है । आपको मालूम ही है कि पंजाब का रिआर्गेनाइजेशन करवाने के लिए कितना संघर्ष करना पड़ा है । इसके पीछे भी एक बहुत बड़ा इतिहास है । आज हमें उन्नीस बरस आज़ाद हुए हो गए हैं । अगर मैं यह कहूं कि पंजाबियों ने आजादी की लड़ाई में सब से आगे हो कर हिस्सा लिया था तो यह कोई गलत बात नहीं होगी, कोई बेजा बात नहीं होगी । लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्हीं पंजाबियों को इस बात के लिए भी लड़ना पड़ा है कि एक उसूल जो कि आज़ाद हिन्दुस्तान में माना गया था आज़ादी के बाद कि हिन्दुस्तान की नए सिरे से तनजीम होगी भाषा के आधार पर, उस उसूल को पंजाब पर भी लागू किया जाए । इस उसूल को तमाम सूबों में लागू किया गया था केवल पंजाब में इसको लागू नहीं किया गया था । मैं समझता हूं कि जानबूझ कर सरकार ने इसको वहां लागू नहीं किया था । पंजाब के रहने वाले लोगों को इस उसूल को मनवाने के लिए कड़ा संघर्ष करना पड़ा और कुर्बानियां देनी पड़ीं । उनकी ये कुर्बानियां हिन्दुस्तान की आज़ादी की लड़ाई में जो कुर्बानियां दी गईं उन से कहीं ज्यादा थीं । जेलों में कितने लोग गए, कितनों को गोली से उड़ाया गया, कितनों को लाठियों से मारा गया, यह तादाद अगर आप मालूम करेंगे तो मेरी बात की सच्चाई का आपको पता चल जाएगा । पंजाब के लोगों ने जो दुख सहे हैं पंजाबी सूबा प्राप्त करने के लिए उसकी मिसाल हिन्दुस्तान की आज़ादी के इतिहास में या पंजाब के अब से पहले के इतिहास में आपको नहीं मिल सकती है । मैं मौजूदा सरकार को इस सब के लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराता हूं । जिस तरीके से पंजाबी सूबे के मसले को हल करने की कोशिश की गई है और की जा रही है वह तरीका भी बहुत क्वेश्चनेबल है । पहले तो सरकार जो लोग पंजाबी सूबा मांगते थे उनको एक किस्म का मुजरिम समझती थी, उनको सरकार से मिलने तक के लिए समय नहीं दिया जाता था । पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने सन्त फ़तह सिंह को यहां तक कह दिया था कि हमारे पास आपके साथ बात करने के लिए समय नहीं है । लेकिन जब उन्होंने अपना डिटर्मिनेशन दिखाया और सन्त जी के साथियों ने यह कहा कि हम समय मांग कर आपसे मिलने वाले नहीं हैं तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने, स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उनको यहां बुलाया और जो बातचीत हुई उस बातचीत के फलस्वरूप सरकार ने अपनी नीति बदली और सरकार ने जो कुछ दीवार पर लिखा हुआ था उसको पढ़ने की कोशिश की । उस चीज़ को अनुभव करते हुए भी जिस तरीके से पंजाबी सूबे के

मसले को हैंडल किया गया है, यह भी काबिले एतराज़ था । एक समिति सरकार ने बना दी । जब सरकार ने देखा कि उस समिति ने काम करना शुरू कर दिया है तो उस समिति के ऊपर एक कैबिनेट की सब-कमेटी चढ़ा दी । जब सब-कमेटी ने काम करना शुरू किया तो उसके ऊपर कांग्रेस पार्टी की एक समिति बिठा दी....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सब को कहने से अब क्या फ़ायदा है । बिल के बारे में जो कुछ कहना हो कहें ।

श्री बूटा सिंह : जिस तरीके से इस बिल को सदन के सामने लाया जा रहा है उसको देखते हुए मैं कुछ एश्योरेंसिस सरकार से चाहता हूं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इसी सदन के इसी सेशन में रिआर्गेनाइजेशन के बिल को पास करवाया जाएगा या नहीं करवाया जाएगा ? इसका कारण यह है कि जनरल इलैकशंज़ बहुत नज़दीक हैं । जिस तरह से इस सरकार की मशीनरी मूव कर रही है और जैसा हमारा तजुर्बा है, और जिस तरह से पंजाबी भाषा भाषियों की मांग को पीछे हटाया गया है उससे उन लोगों के मन में भी कुछ शक पैदा होने शुरू हो गए हैं जिन के ऊपर इनको आज तक शक रहा है और जिन की मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार ने पंजाबी सूबा बनाने की घोषणा की है । उनको शक इस बात का है कि शायद इसी सैशन में यह बिल पास नहीं होने दिया जाएगा और इसको लम्बा किया जाएगा । दहेजिया कमेटी बैठी हुई है । उसने अभी तक अपनी बैठकें भी शुरू नहीं की हैं । यह जो टालमटोल की जा रही है इसकी वजह से इन लोगों के दिलों में शक पैदा होने शुरू हो गए हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि उनके इन शकूक को दूर किया जाए ।

कई मेरे भाइयों ने चंडीगढ़ का सवाल भी उठाया है । हमारे पीटर अलवारेस साहब ने कहा है कि चंडीगढ़ हरियाणा प्रान्त का हिस्सा है । मैं इस वाद-विवाद में पड़ना नहीं चाहता हूं । मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि कोई भी निष्पक्ष जांच अब भी हो जाए तो जो असली हालत है उसका आपको पता चल जाएगा । आज भी वहां के अस्सी परसेंट लोग जो हैं वे पंजाबी बोलते हैं, पंजाबी ओरिजन के हैं, उनकी भाषा पंजाबी है, उनकी जायदाद चंडीगढ़ में है और जो चंडीगढ़ से उठाये गये लोग थे वे भी पंजाबी थे । इस वास्ते चंडीगढ़ को वाद विवाद का विषय बनाना या इस पर चर्चा करना अच्छी बात नहीं है । मैं प्रो० हिरेन मुखर्जी को बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने यह कहा है कि चंडीगढ़ पंजाब का ही एक हिस्सा है । इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि यही एक पार्टी है जिस ने पंजाबी सूबे के बारे में शुरू से एक ही स्टेंड लिया है, कंसिस्टेंट स्टेंड इसका रहा है । इस पार्टी के सिवाय और रिपब्लिकन पार्टी के सिवाय पंजाब में कोई भी ऐसी पार्टी और नहीं थी—सिवाय कुछ एक कम्युनलिस्ट हिन्दुओं के जिन्होंने अपनी मातृभाषा को ही छोड़ दिया था...जिस ने कंसिस्टेंट स्टेंड न लिया हो । इन्होंने कभी पंजाबी सूबे का विरोध नहीं किया ।

मैं सरकार से कुछ एश्योरेंसिस चाहता हूं । एक तो यह है कि इसी सैशन में रिआर्गेनाइजेशन के बिल को इंट्रोड्यूस करवा कर उसको पास किया जाएगा और पंजाब स्टेट को रिआर्गेनाइज़ कर दिया जाएगा । दूसरी बात यह है कि आज हम ने शिरोमणी गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी के प्रेज़ीडेंट के स्टटमेंट को पढ़ा है । उनके दिल में शक पैदा होने शुरू हो गये हैं । उन्होंने एक रेजोल्यूशन भी पास किया है । सरकार ने जो तरीका अख्त्यार किया है, उसको ले कर उनके मन में शकूक पैदा हो गए हैं जिस तरीके से पंजाबी सूबे की स्थापना में, हरियाणा की स्थापना में, हिमाचल प्रदेश की स्थापना में देर लगाई जा रही है उससे पंजाब के लोगों के दिलों में

[श्री बूटा सिंह]

फिर वही शक पैदा हो गए हैं कि सरकार टालमटोल करके इस मसले को कहीं कोल्ड स्टोरेज में न रख दे। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस हाउस को एश्योर करें कि जिस रिआर्गेनाइजेशन आफ दी स्टेट वाले बिल को वह लाने जा रहे हैं और जिस के लिए यह एमेंडमेंट दी गई है वह बिल पहले पंजाब असेम्बली को भेजा जाएगा और पंजाब असेम्बली की बेइज्जती नहीं होने दी जाएगी। दूसरी बात यह है कि इस सेशन में यह जो बिल रिआर्गेनाइजेशन का है इसको पास किया जाएगा। तीसरी बात यह है कि चंडीगढ़ के बारे में कोई वाद-विवाद नहीं होना चाहिये। इसका कारण यह है कि वह पंजाब का एक हिस्सा है और पंजाब का हिस्सा बना रहना चाहिये।

श्री गो० ना० दीक्षित (इटावा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको याद होगा कि इसी सदन में जब आप अध्यक्ष पद पर आसीन थे तब होशंगाबाद नरसिंहपुर के माननीय सदस्य श्री हरि विष्णु कामत जी ने एक प्राइवेट मैंम्बर्ज़ बिल इस सदन में उपस्थित किया था और उस बिल के द्वारा इस बात की याचना की गई थी कि अंदमान निकोबार के नाम को बदल कर दूसरा नाम रख दिया जाए। मैंने उस बिल पर यह आपत्ति की थी कि शब्द स्टेट का अर्थ यूनियन टैरिटरी भी होता है इसलिये बिला प्रेज़ीडेंट की अनुमति के यह बिल इस सदन में नहीं लाया जा सकता है। आपको याद होगा कि आपने रूलिंग दी थी कि यूनियन टैरिटरी स्टेट के शब्द के अन्तर्गत नहीं आती। यह सही है कि बाद में मैंने स्पीकर साहब की अनुमति से इसका क्लेरिफिकेशन किया था और एक वक्तव्य दिया था और उस वक्तव्य में मैंने हवाला दिया था कि संविधान में जहां कोई माने किसी शब्द के नहीं दिये हुए हैं वहां यह तय किया हुआ है कि जनरल क्लाजिज़ एक्ट में जो माने वहां दिये गये हैं वे संविधान के लिए भी लागू होंगे और जनरल क्लाजिज़ एक्ट में यह बात दी गई है कि स्टेट शब्द के माने में यूनियन टैरिटरी भी आएगी। इस पर मुझे क्लेरिफिकेशन की अनुमति दी गई थी। किन्तु जब तक आपकी या स्पीकर महोदय की कोई और रूलिंग इस विषय पर नहीं होती है तब तक इस सदन में एक ही रूलिंग है और वह यह है कि स्टेट शब्द के अन्तर्गत यूनियन टैरिटरी नहीं आती। दूसरी तरफ जहां तक सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का सम्बन्ध है अभी विधि मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि दो नज़ीरें एक दूसरे के विरोधाभासी हैं। मेरा अपना ख्याल है कि पहली नज़ीर में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का ध्यान जनरल क्लाजिज़ एक्ट की परिभाषा की ओर दिलाया नहीं गया, दूसरी में दिलाया गया होगा। चाहे जो हो आपके सामने दो नज़ीरें उपस्थित हैं। ऐसी दशा में जब आपका रूलिंग एक तरफ है सर्वोच्च न्यायालय विभाजित है, मैं समझता हूं कि ला मिनिस्टर ने यह बहुत ही अच्छा किया है कि इस सवाल को बजाय इसके कि कोई झगड़ा रहे या दो विचार रहें इस बिल के द्वारा साफ कर दिया है। जब इतना बड़ा प्रश्न देश के सामने हो और देश ने फैसला किया हुआ हो कि पंजाबी सूबा और हरियाणा प्रान्त बनाये जायें और इसके लिए कोई शक कायम रहता है और अन्त में किसी समय अगर यह चीज़ सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने जाती है और सुप्रीम कोर्ट फैसला कर देती है कि यूनियन टैरिटरी शब्द स्टेट के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता है और आपका फैसला रद्द हो जाए तो उससे अच्छा है कि इसकी सफाई कर दी जाए। इसलिये यह जो विधेयक आज हमारे सामने आया है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हू।

14 hrs.

जहां तक इस विधेयक का ताल्लुक है वह तो ठीक है लेकिन कुछ प्रश्न ऐसे हैं जो संविधान से वास्ता रखते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार और विधि मंत्री को यह चाहिए कि संविधान के सम्बन्ध में पिछले सोलह वर्षों में हमें जो तजुर्बात हुए हैं, जिन के आधार

पर हम समझते हैं कि संविधान में अमुक अमुक परिवर्तन किये जाने चाहिए, ताकि हमारे देशमें शासन अच्छे प्रकार से चले और सविधान में सशोधन के बारे में देश के विभिन्न वर्गों से जो तरह तरह के सुझाव आ रहे हैं उन के मुताबिक संविधान में संशोधन करने के लिए एक काम्प्रिहसिव बिल लाया जाये। 1950 से जब कि हमने संविधान पास किया, आज तक जब जब जरूरत होती है कोई विशेष समस्या उपस्थित होती है या सरकार के सामने कोई विशेष प्रश्न ले जाया जाता है तब तब हम पाते हैं कि संविधान में सशोधन करने के लिए एक बिल लाया जाता है। उदाहरण के लिए आप देखेंगे कि हाई कोर्ट के जजिज के सम्बन्ध में हमने इस सदन में तीन बार सविधान में सशोधन उपस्थित किये। लेकिन संविधान में जो संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता है, उन के बारे में कभी एक बार बैठ कर विचार नहीं किया गया है। माननीय सदस्य, श्री शास्त्री, ने जब एक प्राईवेट बिल उपस्थित किया था, तब भी मैंने यही निवेदन किया था कि अब वक्त आ गया है कि इन तमाम प्रश्नों के बारे में पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों की राय पर एक साथ विचार करके देश हित को दृष्टि में रखते हुए एक काम्प्रिहसिव कांस्टीट्यूशनल एमेंडमेंट बिल इस सदन में लाया जाये। मैं आशा करता हूं कि विधि मंत्री इस पर विचार करेंगे। धन्यवाद।

Shri Virbhadra Singh (Mahasu): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill before the House. At the very outset, I would like to congratuate the Government for their decision to reorganise Punjab on a linguistic basis and to merge the hill areas of Punjab with Himachal Pradesh. It is a very wise decision, and may only regret is that it was not taken earlier as that would have avoid ed much of the heart-burning that we find in Punjab today.

I am one of those people who feel that it was originally a big mistake to have accepted the principle of linguistic States, as I feel by doing so we have shaken the very foundations of Indian unity. But having accepted this principle and having reorganised States on this basis, I think it was only fair that the same principle was made applicable to Punjab also. Therefore, I welcome the decision of the Government to reorganise Punjab on a linguistic basis and to create a Punjabi-speaking State and Hariana State and to merge the hill areas of Punjab with Himachal Pradesh.

The question of the political feature of the Union Territories is greatly agitating the minds of the people of Union Territories. I come from Himachal Pradesh, and I know it is a very live question there today. The people as a whole are dissatisfied with the present set up there. The Union Territories have come into being as a result of various historical factors, and it is only natural that they cannot be grouped together in the matter of any final solution. It is for each Union Territory to decide what its future is going to be. So far as the people of Himachal Pradesh are concerned, we are looking forward to the day when Himachal Pradesh shall become a full-fledged State within the Indian Union. I think if our demand was justified before, this demand is more than justified now after Hamachal Pradesh is going to be double in area resources and in population. Just now my hon. friend from Kangra, Shri Hem Raj, said that Himachal Pradesh is going to be doubled in area and in population. He also cited instances of such Union Territories in the United States which graduated from that status to statehood. I think the time has come when the Union Government should clearly declare the policy regarding the future of the Union Territories. They cannot leave us in the lurch. They cannot leave our fate undecided. The time has come when they should categorically state what our future is going to be. We refuse to be in the lurch, and we refuse to be treated as second-class citizens. I want to say, our demand is that

[Shri Virbhadra Singh]

Himachal Pradesh should become a full-fledged State immediately. This is the demand of the people of Himachal Pradesh. But there are other Union Territories also, and it is for the Government to decide once and for all what their future is going to be. It may not be possible for Government to concede the status of statehood to all the Union Territories straightway, but Government can always lay down standards, always say that if a Union Territory reaches such and such a standard that Territory shall automatically become a State. If such standards are laid down, I think all the doubts that are in the minds of the people of Union Territories regarding their political future will be set aside and they will concentrate more on productive and better constructive work rather than worry about their political future.

Therefore, while supporting this Bill, I earnestly hope that Himachal Pradesh which now, as has been pointed out, has become bigger in area than even Punjab and Hariana, will be given its legitimate status and will be ushered is as a fill-fledged State of the Indian Union.

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह (महेन्द्रगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक संविधान के संशोधन का प्रश्न है, जिस को कानून मंत्री, श्री पाठक लाए हैं, उस में मुझे और मेरी पार्टी, जनसंघ, को किसी प्रकार की कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। इस से सम्बन्धित जो और बातें हैं, समयाभाव के कारण मैं संक्षेप में उन की चर्चा करूंगा।

इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हमने सिद्धांत रूप से पंजाब के विभाजन का विरोध किया था और आज भी करते हैं, क्योंकि इस से विभाजन की प्रवृत्तियों को प्रश्रय मिलता है, जिस के कारण देश के टुकड़े टुकड़े हो जाने का ख़तरा है। यह सब कुछ होने के बाद हम इस एक बात पर टिक गए थे कि जो कुछ भी किया गया है, वह देश में शांति बनाए रखने और देश की एकता बनाए रखने के नाम पर किया गया है।

इस के बाद केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ़ से एक कमीशन की नियुक्ति हुई और कहा गया कि वह कमीशन जो कुछ भी रिपोर्ट देगा, वह सब के लिए मान्य होगी। काफ़ी समय और पैसा व्यय करने के बाद कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी। उस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के बारे में पंजाब के सब निवासियों को यह विश्वास दिलाया गया कि कमीशन जो कुछ भी शिफ़ारिश करेगा, उस को पूरी तरह से लागू किया जायेगा। जब कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस की बहुत सी सिफ़ारिशों को किन्हीं विशेष कारणों से नहीं माना और वे कारण बिल्कुल साफ़ हैं। अभी मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले अकाली साहब यह कह गए कि सरकार ने हिन्दू फ़िरकापरस्तों से डर कर अमुक काम नहीं किया। मैं तो कहूंगा कि कुछ सिख फ़िरकापरस्तों, सिख सम्प्रदायवादियों से डर कर और घबरा कर सरकार ने कमीशन की कई सिफ़ारिशों को नहीं माना और चंडीगढ़ के बारे में और कई अन्य मदों के बारे में ठीक निर्णय नहीं लिया।

उस वक्त हमारे विरोध का चाहे कोई आधार हो, लेकिन हरियाणा में रहने वाले होने के नाते में सरकार के सामने बिल्कुल साफ़ कह देना चाहता हूं कि हरियाने की जो जनसंघ यूनिट है उसकी यह बिल्कुल निश्चित राय है कि चंडीगढ़ हरियाने का हिस्सा बनता है और उस रिपोर्ट को शत प्रतिशत मान कर जब आप 1961 की जनगणना को आधार मानते हैं तो कोई कारण नहीं दिखाई पड़ता कि आप किसी प्रकार कुछ फ़िरकापरस्तों के डर से, उन के आग में जलने या कुएं में कूदने की धमकी से अपना निर्णय बदलें। इस प्रकार की आग में जलने या कुएं में कूदने की धमकी दूसरे लोग भी दे सकते हैं। अगर उसकी वजह से रोजाना आप अपने फ़ैसले बदलते हैं तो क्या जरूरत है आप को, इस प्रकार कमीशन नियुक्त करते हैं, देश का पैसा, देश का समय बर्बाद करते हैं और जनता के साथ सारे का सारा खिलवाड़ करते हैं। इसलिए चंडीगढ़ को केन्द्र के अधीन रखने

का जो निर्णय लिया है उस का हम विरोध करते हैं ।

फाजिल्का, ऊना और पठानकोट का जहां तक संबंध है वह सारे के सारे हिन्दी भाषाभाषी इलाके थे । पर चूंकि कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी, इसलिए हमने कहा कि चलो, शांति और एकता की बात पर हम इस बात को मानें । मगर फिर भी सरकार ने दबाव में आ कर भय से, पता नहीं सिख कितनी बड़ी बगावत कर देंगे, इस भय से जो एक इस तरह की बात की, उस की मैं खुल कर निन्दा करता हूं ।

दूसरी बात—जहां तक हिमाचल प्रदेश का प्रश्न है, मैं इस बात को बिल्कुल स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं जनसंघ पार्टी की तरफ से कि हम लोग, जो हेमराज जी ने बात रखी है, उस का खुल कर समर्थन करते हैं । उन को पूरा इस बात का हक है, और कोई ऐसा तर्क समझ में नहीं आता कि क्यों हम व्यर्थ की ऊल जलूल बातों में पड़ के उस को केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश घोषित करें। 13 लाख की आबादी हिमाचल प्रदेश की पहले थी, 16 लाख की अब और मिली है । तो कोई ऐसा गुनाह हिमाचल प्रदेश वालों ने नहीं किया कि उन को पूरे रूप से एक प्रदेश का स्तर न दिया जायें । जो कुछ मेरे कांगड़ा के साथी और दूसरे साथियों ने इस संबंध में मांग रखी है, उस का हम लोग पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन करते हैं ।

इसी के साथ साथ एक और मांग है । सारे के सारे पंजाब में काफी एक संशय फैला हुआ है। जहां तक कि हरियाने का सवाल है, वहां असेम्बली के मेम्बर 52 या 53 हैं और संविधान के हिसाब से, मैं चाहूंगा कि विधि मंत्री जी जवाब देते समय इस बात का जवाब अवश्य दें कि विधान सभा तब बन सकती है जब 60 या 60 से अधिक सदस्य हों, तो हरियाने के अन्दर सदस्य कम हैं । ऐसी स्थिति हिमाचल प्रदेश की भी है । पंजाबी सूबे के अन्दर हो सकता है कि मेम्बर पूरे हों । तो इस संबंध में मैं यह मांग करता हूं, हो सकता है कल को कांस्टीट्यूशन का कोई और अमेंडमेंट ले कर के पाठक जी आयें, इससे अच्छा तो यह है कि वह इस बात का निर्णय करें कि जब तक अगला चुनाव नहीं होता और पूरे मेम्बर कम से कम हरियाने में नहीं आते, उस समय तक राष्ट्रपति का शासन हरियाने में लागू रहेगा क्योंकि उन हिस्सों के अन्दर भी बहुत सुन्दर शासन चल रहा है । इसलिए और किसी प्रकार का संविधान का संशोधन लाने की बात अगर करते हैं तो वह अपने समय का और सरकार के पैसे का अपव्यय होगा । सरकार पूरी तरह से घोषणा करे इसी अमेंडमेंट के साथ कि हरियाने के अन्दर, पंजाब में और हिमाचल प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति शासन तब तक लागू रहेगा और जब असेम्बली का एलेक्शन हो जायगा, विधिवत असेम्बली बन जायगी, तब यहां मंत्रिमंडल बन सकेगा ।

मैं एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूं कि जो कुछ पंजाब में हुआ है उस को और बढ़ावा न दिया जाय । केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऊपर इस बात की जिम्मेदारी है और वह व्यर्थ के भय को छोड़ कर काम करे । डराने और धमकाने की भाषा में जो एक रिपोर्ट कमीशन की तरफ से आयी है उस के अन्दर अगर वह चंडीगढ़ के प्रश्न को दोबारा खोलते हैं तो और बहुत सारे प्रश्न खुलेंगे । फाजिल्का का प्रश्न है । फाजिल्का में सिवाय इस के कि सरदार इकबाल सिंह का गांव हिन्दी स्पीकिंग एरिया के बीच में आ रहा था, और बाकी उसके अलावा 20-30 मील का सारा एरिया सब ऐसा ही था। सब हिन्दी स्पीकिंग एरिया था । लेकिन रिपोर्ट आने के बाद उस को न चाहते हुए भी हम ने माना है । तो अगर चंडीगढ़ के प्रश्न को खोला जायगा तो सारे के सारे प्रश्न खोल जायेंगे । यह विभाजन का जो काम हुआ है, यह सही हुआ है या गलत, इस को भविष्य बतलायेगा । मेरा

[श्री युद्धवीर सिंह]

सरकार से यह निवेदन है कि सरकार अपने निर्णय पर दृढ़ रहे और अपने निर्णय को किसी भय के कारण न बदले। चंडीगढ़ के बारे में अगर उनके वश की बात नहीं है, जैसा कि मैं समझता हूं कि शायद उन के वश की बात नहीं है, सारे के सारे मंत्रिमंडल के वश की बात है, तो वह इस निर्णय पर विचार करें, हमारे यह विचार और भावनाएं मंत्रिमंडल तक पहुंचायें कि वह हरियाने के अन्दर रहना चाहिए और वह हरियाने का का ही हिस्सा है।

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsur): Sir, may I ask your permission to move my amendments? I have already given notice of my amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome, this Bill and I do so for several reasons. In the first place, it fulfils the long-cherished desires of the Punjabi-speaking people in Punjab and, in the second place, it satisfies the needs of the Hariana people who have been complaining that their economic development has not gone on as well as it should have.

Linguistic division of the country is an established fact of our Constitution and is a well-known fact of Indian history. No one can take exception to it. When we did so, we created two bilingual States—one was the State of Maharashtra and Gujarat and the other was the State of Punjab and Hariana. Maharashtra and Gujarat were broken up into two after some time but the Punjab went on and our late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, said that the whole of the Punjab is a Punjabi Suba State and the dominant language of that region is Punjabi.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती (झज्जर): सर्वथा मिथ्या बात है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: But things have changed; much water has flowed in each village and beneath the bridges of the Yamuna. New forces have come into being; new aspirations have sprung up; new desires have arisen and new leadership has come into prominence. The result is that the principle of bilingualism has been given up and now we have the Hindi-speaking area of the Hariana Prant and the Punjabi-speaking area of the Punjab. Of course, I would say that in this linguistic division some of us had our misgivings but we have accepted it now.

A question has been raised about Pathankot and some other places. It has been said that these are Hindi-speaking areas. It is true. The Pathakot people came to me also and saw the Prime Minister and other Ministers of the Union Government saying that they should be tagged on to Himachal Pradesh. Even the inhabitants in Gurdaspur Tehsil wanted that. But somehow that things has not happened. They came again and wanted that Pathankot Tehsil, which has a strategic importance, should be declared as a Union territory. But that also was not accepted. Anyhow, I accept the proposition that Pathankot should stay as it is and that the Punjab and Hariana Prant should continue to flourish.

But I have felt very unhappy about one thing. There was a talk about common links between these two States; that there should be a common High Court, and common public service commission and some other things which should be in common between the two States. But, unfortunately, that thing has not happened. That makes me unhappy.

Shri M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Common capital.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Why should you be unhappy?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think, happiness is the privilege of the unwise and unhappiness is the privilege of the wise.

I was submitting very respectfully that I would have liked that there should have been some inter-connecting thing between these two States. But if that does not happen, I am not going to feel worried about it. So, I welcome it. I also welcome that Himachal Pradesh has received more territory under the reorganisation scheme of the old Punjab State. For instance, there were three hill stations in my constituancy, Dalhousie, Bakloh and Ballvalun and all those have been taken away by Himachal Pradesh. At the same time, Himachal Pradesh which had already so many forests and almost all the forests of Punjab have been appropriated by Himachal Pradesh.

श्री हिम्मतसिंहका : देश में ही तो रहे, देश से चले तो नहीं गये।

Shri D. C. Sharma: I know what you mean. You talk in the language of capitalism and imperialism. I am talking in the language of socialism.

I was submitting very respectfully that they have been taken away by Himachal Pradesh. But I wish well to Himachal Pradesh. I do say that Himachal Pradesh has made a remarkable progress under the leadership of Dr. Y. S. Parmar. I must also say that the progress has been all round, economic, social and educational. I must also say that the leadership in Himachal Pradesh is very stable and I do not see any reason why Himachal should continue to be a Union territory. I would very much like that it should have all the privileges that you grant to any other State. After all, there are Ministers there and those Ministers enjoy all the privileges or the prerogatives which the Ministers enjoy anywhere else. They have a budget; they have an elected Assembly. They have a budget which is passed by the Assembly; they have their Five Year Plan and they have their programme of educational and other kinds of development. So, when they have all the paraphernalia of a State, I see no reason why you should call Himachal Pradesh a Union Territory. It is to call a right thing by the wrong name. When Himachal Pradesh is enjoying all the privileges or the prerogatives of a full-fledged State, I do not see any reason why Himachal Pradesh should not become a State in the same sense in which Harayana Prant has become a State or Punjab has become a State or any any other State.

Now, a question has been raised about Chandigarh. I ask you one question and it is this: Which Report has been accepted by us *in toto*? So many leaders, public men, sat together when the reorganisation of States took place. They were persons of unquestionable eminence and they were persons whose recommendations should have been accepted *in toto*. But we did not do so. If all the recommendations are to rest with the members of the Commission and if all the recommendations of the Commission are to be accepted, I think, the Parliament becomes a superfluous thing. the Cabinet becomes an utterly useless appendage of the parliamentary Government and even the Parliament ceases to be a body which can exercise any influence of any kind. Therefore, to say that since something has been said in that Report which I desire and which should be accepted, is to say something which is contrary to commensense and contrary to human experience.

I think, our Union Government has done very well in declaring Chandigarh a Union Territory. I hope it will continue to be as such. I hope that this Law Minister—I do not know how long he will last—will not bring an amending Bill saying that Chandigarh has been handed over to this State or that State. Let Chandigarh continue to enjoy the unprecedented, the unparalleled, position as it enjoys today, a show-window of India for the whole world. Let it remain like that and, I think, there should be no tinkering with the decision that has already been taken.

(Shri D. C. Sharma)

With these words, I commend this Bill. I welcome the Punjabi State; I welcome the Haryana State and I welcome Himachal Pradesh with all its new acquisitions and I welcome Chandigarh which has been declared as a Union Territory which, I hope, will continue to be a Union Territory to preserve its entity.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं लाला हेमराज और उनके मित्र जो हिमाचल प्रदेश से इस संसद में हिमाचल का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, उनके इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश को संघ-राज्य क्षेत्र से हटा कर एक पूर्ण राज्य बनाया जाय और उसी प्रकार की विधान सभा वहां पर गठित हो, जिस प्रकार की विधान सभायें दूसरे अन्य राज्यों में हैं। परन्तु इस के साथ साथ मेरा अपना यह विचार भी है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के आकार-प्रकार को थोड़ा और बढ़ाया जाय। वैसे तो हिमाचल के लोग बड़े भाग्यशाली हैं। पंजाब के इस बटवारे का सब से बड़ा लाभ हिमाचल प्रदेश को पहुंचा है। जहां 13 लाख की आबादी को 16 लाख की आबादी और मिल गई और अब उनकी आबादी 29 लाख हो गई। पंजाब के जितने हिल-स्टेशन्ज़ थे, वे हिमाचल प्रदेश को मिले और अब तक हिमाचल प्रदेश के पास अपनी विधान-सभा के लिये कोई भवन नहीं था, पर अब तो शिमला जैसा शहर उनको मिल गया। लेकिन मैं यह चाहता हूं कि इतने से हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोग सन्तुष्ट न हो जायें। हिमाचल प्रदेश की दो बड़ी उचित मांगें हैं, जो हिमाचल प्रदेश की पूरी होनी चाहिय थी। कमीशन ने भी उनका जिक्र किया है और हिमाचल के लोगों को भी बड़ी मजबूती के साथ अपनी उन मांगों को जारी रखना चाहिये— एक है ऊना तहसील के सम्बन्ध में और दूसरी है पठानकोट के सम्बन्ध में।

शाह कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में स्पष्ट रूप से इस बात को लिखा है कि ऊना तहसील की आबादी को देखते हुए, हमारी स्पष्ट राय है कि वह हिमाचल प्रदेश को दी जानी चाहिये। लेकिन चूंकि यहां आनन्दपुर साहब का गुरूद्वारा है, इसलिये ऊना तहसील को हम पंजाबी सूबे में रखते हैं। शाह कमीशन के इन शब्दों से ऐसा लगता है कि शाह कमीशन हिन्दुओं और सिखों को अलग अलग समझता है। जब कि मेरी अपनी निजी राय है कि हिन्दू और सिख दोनों का एक धर्म है। गुरू गोबिन्द सिंह जी और गुरू नानक देव जी में हिन्दू भी उसी प्रकार श्रद्धा रखते हैं, जिस प्रकार सिख भाई रखते हैं, इसी तरह से राम और कृष्ण में सिख भाई भी उतनी ही श्रद्धा रखते हैं, जितनी हिन्दू रखते हैं। शाह कमीशन की यह भावना कि गुरूद्वारे को देख कर उन्होंने यह कह दिया कि इसे हम पंजाबी सूबे में रखते हैं। यह एक इतने बड़े सम्प्रदाय के साथ उन्होंने बहुत बड़ा अन्याय किया है। मैं चाहता हूं भारत सरकार ने जिस प्रकार से चंडीगढ़ के बारे में अपनी कलम चलाई है उसी प्रकार से शाह कमीशन के निर्णय पर ऊना तहसील के सम्बन्ध में निश्चित रूप से फिर से निर्णय ले और ऊना की यह तहसील हिमाचल प्रदेश को मिलनी चाहिये। इसी प्रकार की स्थिति लगभग पठानकोट की भी है।

परन्तु मैं केवल यहीं तक सीमित नहीं रहना चाहता हूं। मैं नहीं चाहता कि तेरह लाख हिमाचल की आबादी और सोलह लाख की आबादी जो अब पंजाब के बटवारे के बाद हिमाचल प्रदेश को मिलने वाली है इस 29 लाख की आबादी से ही हिमाचली प्रसन्न हो जायें। मेरी अपनी इच्छा यह है कि इसमें 46 लाख की जम्मू काश्मीर की आबादी भी मिलानी चाहिये। जम्मू काश्मीर को हिमाचल प्रदेश के साथ मिला कर एक विशाल हिमाचल प्रदेश का निर्माण किया जाए। इससे जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य की सुरक्षा पर भी

प्रभाव पड़ेगा, देश की मजबूती पर भी उसका प्रभाव पड़ेगा और राष्ट्र के सामूहिक भविष्य पर भी इसका प्रभाव पड़ेगा। हिमाचल प्रदेश के आकार प्रकार को अगर इस प्रकार से बढ़ाया जाए और 29 लाख , वाले हिमाचल में अगर यह 46 लाख की आबादी और मिला दी जाए तो इस 75 लाख की आबादी वाले राज्य को पूर्ण रूप से और मजबूत भाषा में यह कहने का अधिकार हो जाएगा कि हमारी अन्य बड़े राज्यों जैसी विधान सभा हमको मिलनी चाहिये। मैं समझता हूं कि विधि मंत्री आज नहीं तो कल इस प्रस्ताव पर गम्भीरता से और ठंडे हृदय से विचार करेंगे। इससे कई और इस प्रकार के प्रश्नों का भी समाधान होता है जिनके लिए भारत सरकार प्रत्यक्ष न सही तो अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से चिंतित रहती है।

एक बात मैं चंडीगढ़ के सम्बन्ध में भी अवश्य कहना चाहता हूं। शाह कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में स्पष्ट रूप से उस बात को लिखा है इस में तो शाह कमिशन में मतभेद था कि चंडीगढ़ पंजाब में जाए या हरियाणा में जाए लेकिन इस प्रश्न के ऊपर कोई मतभेद नहीं था कि चंडीगड़ जिस को जाए वह एक राज्य को ही जाए। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपनी कलम लगा कर चंडीगढ़ को आज एक नया बर्लिन बना दिया है जहां दो दो राज्यों की राजधानियां रहेंगी और फिर इसी प्रकार के विवाद शुरू होंगे। जब आपने भाषवार पंजाब का बटवारा किया और भाषा को रेखा माना तो भाषा के आधार पर जितना भाग हरियाणा को जाता था उतना भाग हरियाणा को जाना चाहिये, जितना भाग पंजाब में जाना था उतना भाग पंजाब को जाना चाहिये और जो भाग हिमाचल को जाता था वह हिमाचल को जाना चाहिये था। यह कहां का न्याय है कि भाषा को आप आधार भी मानते हैं और भाषा को आधार मानने के बाद कुछ व्यक्ति विशेषों को प्रसन्न करने के लिए जो क्षेत्र जिस प्रान्त में मिलने चाहियें थे उसको वहां से हटा कर दूसरे प्रान्त में मिलाते हैं। इस प्रकार से क्या आप भाषा के आधार पर राज्यों का निर्माण कर रहे हैं या व्यक्ति विशेषों को प्रसन्न करने के लिए यह कदम आपने उठाया है। किस तरह से आप देश में इस गलत परम्परा को बाद में रोक सकेंगे।

हमारे देश को स्वतंत्र हुए 19 वर्ष हुए हैं और हमारे संविधान को लागू हुए पन्द्रह वर्ष व्यतीत हुए हैं। लेकिन आज यह संविधान में बीसवां संशोधन हो रहा है। यह किसी भी राष्ट्र के लिए स्वस्थ परम्परा नहीं है कि संविधान में इतनी जल्दी जल्दी संशोधन लाये जायें और संविधान की पवित्रता को नष्ट किया जाए। जिस संविधान की रक्षा की प्रतिज्ञा ले कर हम यहां बैठे हैं और जिस संविधान की पवित्रता बनाये रखने में इस देश का सम्मान है उस में पंद्रह वर्ष संविधान को लागू हुए हों और बीसवां संशोधन आए तो यह बहुत ही चिन्ता का विषय है। जैसे अभी हमारे एक मित्र ने सं ेत भी किया है कि एक बार आप इस बात पर विचार करे कि संविधान में और कौन कौन से प्रश्न इस प्रकार के हैं कि जिनमें संशोधन की आवश्यकता है और विचार करने के बाद आप इकट्ठा एक 21वां संशोधन लायें। लेकिन ये जो इतनी जल्दी जल्दी संशोधन आ रहे हैं इस पर कहीं रोक तो लगनी चाहिये, कहीं विराम रेखा तो खिंचनी चाहिये। यह संविधान में आस्था हटाने वाली बात होगी अगर इस तरह से संशोधन बार-बार आते रहेंगे। मुझे विश्वास है कि विधि मंत्री इस बात पर भी गम्भीरता से विचार क गे।

Shri Pratap Singh (Sirmur): I rise to support the amendments moved by Shri Hem Raj to the Constitution (Twentieth Amendment) Bill, 1966.

[Shri Pratap Singh]

At the outset, I congratulate the hon. Home Minister and the Union Government on their decision to reorganize the Punjab on a linguistic basis and to integrate its hilly areas with Himachal Pradesh, which may quench the thirst of the long-cherished desire of the people of hilly areas as well as of the people of Hariana and Punjab. But at the same time it seems regrettable that the hon. Home Minister in his statement has declared that Himachal Pradesh would be as it is. In our democratic set-up, every State is given a chance to be developed and to become self-sufficient. Late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, when he was the Home Minister, declared once:

> "I feel it is better not to take half-hearted step or half-hearted measures. It is better to delegate whatever powers we have to delegate to them at a stretch and give the power to the representatives of the people to run their own Government."

Sardar Patel also had dreamt of seeing all the States develop and prosper. Particularly he was more concerned with the Union Territories. Once regarding the political development of Himachal Pradesh, he said that Himachal Pradesh was to develop in two stages: first it was to be a province under a Chief Commissioner and then a State under a Lt. Governor and when the proper administrative set-up was completed, it was to be made a full-fledged State. Now the time has come. The present status of Union Territories is not permanent. One day, with constant efforts, they may be developed and made self-sufficient and self-dependent. Take, for example, the present status of Himachal Pradesh, which is going to be changed with the integration of the hilly areas of Punjab like Simla, Kulu, Kangra, Lahaul, Spiti, etc., with Himachal Pradsh. This integration would add to its territory and to its economy.

Parliament has the power to create a State either by separating a territory from any State or uniting two or more States. Under this Article, Union Territories which may attain self-sufficiency and which may become self-dependent cannot be raised to a State. In the U.S.A. every Union Territory can apply for becoming a State when it likes as soon as its population becomes 60,000 male voters. Thus it is quite necessary to adopt measures to enable a Union Territory to become a State when it attains self-sufficiency. It is quite necessary to empower the Union Parliament to raise any Union Territory to the level of a State when it is satisfied that the Union Territory is developed and is self-sufficient. Considering the fact that there is going to be a change in the area, population, etc., of Himachal Pradesh, Government should make a provision to give it the full-fledged status of a State. It is known to you Sir, and to this House that Himachal Pradesh has developed sufficiently in all spheres and has reached a stage when it can be declared as a full-fledged State and I hope that Government will take steps to declare it as a full-fledged State. There is every justification for it

As Mr. Shastri has rightly said, it will be very good if the status of a State is given to Himachal Pradesh immediately, and some areas like Jammu & Kashmir are integrated with Himachal Pradesh. This may also be taken into consideration.

डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी (जोधपुर) : प्रो० दीवान चंद शर्मा ने कहा है कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने जब यह वक्तव्य दिया था कि पंजाबी सूबा नहीं बनेगा उसके बाद से यमुना में बहुत पानी बहा । मैं समझता हूं कि शायद इस संदर्भ में यह कहना अधिक सही होगा कि इस प्रश्न पर यमुना में रोष और कलह का कीचड़ ज्यादा बहा है । शायद यह कहना सही होगा कि राज्यों के पुनर्गठन की नीति के अभाव में सारे देश में इस प्रकार के असन्तोष की जल्वायु बहने लगी कि जिस की वजह से अलग अलग किश्तों, अलग अलग

सोंपानों में अलग अलग समय पर नए राज्यों का निर्माण किया गया। वास्तव में यह कहा जाए तो अनुचित नहीं होगा कि यदि सरकार राज्यों के पुनर्गठन के प्रश्न को एक ही बार पूरी तरह से और व्यापक रूप से सोच लेती और उसका फैसला, उसका समाधान एक ही बार में कर डालती तो देश में जो असंतोष फैला है, देश में जो व्यापक रूप से आन्दोलन हुआ है वह नहीं होता और देश की एकता को जिस प्रकार का आघात इन आन्दोलनों द्वारा पहुंचा है वह नहीं पहुंचता।

सरकार की कुछ यह आदत सी हो गई है कि जब तक आन्दोलन नहीं किए जाते, जब तक धमकियां नहीं दी जातीं, जब तक चुनौतियां नहीं दी जाती तब तक वह अपने मन का निर्माण करना नहीं चाहती, किसी ज्वलन्त प्रश्न पर अपना मन बनाना नहीं चाहती। इसीलिए ये प्रश्न इस रूप में खड़े होते हैं और तब उन प्रश्नों के सामने आने से, उन प्रश्नों के समाधान से भी हमारी एकता का मनोबल टूटता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात और है, जो हमारे देश को—सारे देश को—सोचनी होगी और वह यह है कि यद्यपि भाषावार प्रान्त-निर्माण का सिद्धान्त हमने स्वीकार किया है, किन्तु भाषावार प्रान्तों के पीछे कोई संकीर्ण धार्मिक या साम्प्रदायिक भावनायें काम न करने पायें। इस बात का हम ने संकल्प करना है और इस संकल्प को हमने अपनी समूची राजनीति में क्रियान्वित करना है कि भाषावार प्रान्तों में किसी सम्प्रदाय विशेष के प्रान्त न बनें। इस बात को हमने सिद्ध करना है कि भाषावार प्रान्तों का सम्बन्ध केवल भाषाओं से है, या उन सिद्धान्तों से है, जिन के आधार पर उन का गठन हुआ है। वास्तविकतायें कुछ इस से अन्यथा ही मालूम होती हैं और इस लिए मन में तरह तरह के संशय और सन्देह उत्पन्न होते हैं, तरह तरह की परिकल्पनायें जागती हैं कि कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि इन भाषावार प्रान्तों के सिद्धान्त के आधार पर देश की एकता को तोड़ने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए और इस बात का संकल्प हम ने इस सदन में और देश में अच्छी तरह से दोहराना है कि भाषावार प्रान्तों के माध्यम से ऐसा नहीं होने दिया जायेगा। अन्यथा मैं समझता हूं कि इस संकीर्णता के प्रबल प्रवाह में, इस झंझावात में, हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता का जो ध्रुव सिद्धान्त है, जो हमारे राष्ट्रीय जीवन की मूल प्रस्थापना है, वह ढह जायेगी और बह जायेगी। मैं समझता हूं कि अब भी समय है कि हम इस विषय पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें और देश की एकता को बनाए रखें। भाषावार प्रान्तों के बनने के बाद भी देश की एकता बनाए रखी जा सकती है, किन्तु उस के लिए विशेष प्रयत्न की आवश्यकता है और मुझे दीखता है कि उस प्रयत्न का आज हमारे देश में अभाव है।

वास्तव में संविधान का बीसवां संशोधन एक अविवादग्रस्त विधेयक है। शायद यह कहना अधिक सही होगा कि संविधान का यह बीसवां संशोधन संविधान के सातवें संशोधन की दूसरी किस्त है। सातवें संशोधन से पहले हमारे यहां पार्ट ए, बी और सी स्टेट्स हुआ करती थीं। सातवें संशोधन के माध्यम से एक नया विचार, एक नया बिन्दु, सामने आया और वह यह था कि यूनियन टैरीटरीज, संघीय क्षेत्र, भी होंगे। उस विचार को हमारे संविधान के अनुच्छेद 3 में नहीं लाया जा सका और इसलिए यह कहना चाहिए कि बीसवां संशोधन वास्तव में एक भूल-सुधार के रूप में, एक कारिजेंडम के रूप में, हमारे सामने आया है। इस कारण उस के सिद्धान्त पर वास्तव में कोई विशेष मतभेद की गुंजायश नहीं है।

[डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी]

किन्तु, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सदन अगर क्षुब्ध है, अगर देश आज असंतुष्ट है, तो वह इस बात से कि आयोग की रपट आई, उस की सिफ़ारिशें आईं और अपने निश्चित आश्वासनों के बावजूद भी सरकार ने आयोग की उन सिफ़ारिशों को बदल दिया। आखिर आयोग इस लिए बनाए जाते हैं कि समाज में, और राष्ट्र में, जो विवाद उत्पन्न हो जाते हैं, उन का उचित रूप से समाधान हो सके, इस तरह से समाधान हो सके कि उस के बाद झगड़े आगे न बढ़ें। अगर सरकार को केवल राजनीतिक समाधान ही करना था, तो इस आयोग की आवश्यकता ही क्या थी? मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि विधि मंत्री महोदय से कि उन के जैसे सुयोग्य विधि-वेत्ता के होते हुए भी, उच्चतम न्यायालय के एक न्यायाधीश द्वारा संचालित जो आयोग था, उस की सिफ़ारिशों में इस प्रकार का परिवर्तन क्यों होने दिया गया। आखिर सरकार यह बात कह चुकी थी कि इस आयोग की सिफ़ारिशें उस को पूर्ण रूप से स्वीकार्य होंगी। आयोग की सिफ़ारिशें चाहे बहुत अच्छी हों और चाहे बहुत अच्छी न हों, किन्तु आयोग का—आरबिट्रेशन का—सिद्धान्त ही यह है, इस प्रकार का आयोग बनाने का मूल प्रयोजन ही यह है कि उस की सिफ़ारिशों को पूरी तरह से क्रियान्वित किया जाये और मैं नहीं समझता कि इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप कर के सरकार ने कोई बहुत अच्छा कदम उठाया है।

इस संदर्भ में मैं दो तीन और प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं। विशेषतया मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि आज पंजाब में जैसी स्थिति है, उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए विधि मंत्री जी संविधान के अनुच्छेद 3 में उल्लिखित इस प्रावधान की क्रियान्विति का क्या तरीका सोचते हैं कि प्रैज़िडेंट वहां के विधान-मंडल को यह मामला भेजेगा और उस की राय इस बारे में ली जायेगी।

मैं यह भी पूछना चाहूंगा कि जो ज़ोनल कौंसिल्ज़ बनाई गई थीं, उन को मूर्त और क्रियान्वित रूप देने का कोई प्रयत्न किया जायेगा या नहीं। अभी माननीय सदस्य, श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री, ने एक सुझाव रखा कि एक वृहत्तर हिमाचल प्रदेश बनाया जाये। यह सुझाव बहुत अच्छा सुझाव हो सकता है, किन्तु प्रश्न यह है कि ज़ोनल कौंसिल्ज़ के रूप में वहत्तर राज्यों का एक समूह बनाने की जो योजना थी, आखिर उस को अब तक मूर्त रूप क्यों नहीं दिया गया—क्यों उस सारे विचार को बिना मतलब, बिना किसी कारण, अकारण इस प्रकार समाप्त कर दिया गया। आखिर ज़ोनल कौंसिल्ज़ को बनाना एक बहुत बड़ा कदम था। किन्तु बाद में उसे इस प्रकार उपेक्षा की दृष्टि से देखना, इस प्रकार उसे अकर्मण्य बना देना, इस प्रकार उसे बिना किसी फंक्शन्ज़ और पावर्ज़ के बना देना उचित नहीं मालूम होता है।

विधि मन्त्री स्वयं एक बहुत बड़े वकील हैं, एक बहुत बड़े विधि-वेत्ता हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि उन के कार्य-काल में इस बात की तैयारी की जाये कि हमारे संविधान में जहां जहां परिवतनों की आवश्यकता है, उन्हें किया जाये और संविधान के अन्तर्गत जहां जहां एनेबलिंग लेजिस्लेशन बनना है, जहां जहां कानून बनाने की अपेक्षा संविधान ने हम से की है, उन कानूनों को तैयार किया जाये। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने देखा होगा कि जजिज़ एन्क्वायरी बिल किस स्थिति में यहां पर लाया गया। उस समय मैंने सदन से, और सरकार से, कहा था कि अगर इस सम्बन्ध में संविधान के अनुच्छेद विशेष के अन्तगर्त सदन ने कोई कानून नहीं बनाया है, तो उस के लिए ज़िम्मेदारी सरकार की है। इस प्रकार के कई अनुच्छेद हमारे संविधान में हैं, जिन के

अन्तर्गत किसी कानून विशेष की, किसी विधेयक की, अपेक्षा इस पार्लियामेंट, इस संसद्, से की गई है, किन्तु उस अपेक्षा को मूर्त रूप नहीं दिया गया है। मैं आशा करूंगा कि सरकार उन अपेक्षाओं को, उन आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करेगी और संविधान के अन्तर्गत जहां जहां कानून बनने की व्यवस्था है, जहां जहां कानून बनने की अपेक्षा है, उन कानूनों को बनायेगी।

Shri J. B. S. Bist (Almora): I welcome this Bill which has been very necessary, especially in view of the fact that there have been two judgments by the Supreme Court about this matter. During the last budget session I had spoken about the hill areas including Nagaland; the Mizo area and other border areas. I had then suggested that this idea might be considered whether we could not introduce a pattern as in America where territories were in vague but with a period fixed for them to acquire full Statehood. I am glad that this Bill opens the way to it, and I fully support it.

The times are such that considering the threat at our borders, this Bill may have to be used more than once. We have today the Uttarakhand area in Garhwal and Kumaon marked out as a border area. It is possible that these may have to be expanded according to circumstances. Similarly, other occasions may arise when this Bill would be needed to form or carve out new Union Territories or territories which may even progress to Statehood.

I had stated here last time that the hill areas of Punjab should have been included in Himachal Pradesh when the latter was originally formed. I am glad that today those areas have been so included, and this satisfies me to a great extent. With Himachal Pradesh progressing as it is doing now, I think it should be seriously considered whether it has not qualified itself for State hood. I should think that it has so qualified itself. Why should these Union territories, as they are called today, not qualify themselves for Statehood under certain rules which you may enact? Or after a certain period, why should they not be converted into States? I learn that even now Himachal Pradesh is doing quite well, and its status is nearly equal to that of a State. Therefore, I feel that its claim for Statehood should be considered.

I find that in the proviso it has been provided that in case an area wants to join some other area making it a Union Territory, the matter would be referred to the legislature of that area. I do not think this was necessary. This is a matter within the exclusive right of the Centre. Of course, there is no objection to the matter being referred to the State for their opinion, but that opinion should not be binding. I think that is what is meant by it because this matter is exclusively the right of the Centre. States generally would not agree to diversting themselves of a portion of their territory.

At present, the shet-up in Himachal Pradesh is going on. But I learn that Himachal Pradesh wants more and is not satisfied with the present shet-up. I hope this matter will also be given consideration.

In conclusion I support the Bill and I am glad that this matter has come up in a very timely manner.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय विधि मंत्री जी से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह मेरा अभिमान न समझें परन्तु मैं सूत्र रूप में निवेदन करूंगा। भाष्य वह अपने आप कर लें। पहली बात यह है कि मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूं। दूसरे, जो सज्जन यह कह रहे थे कि विधेयक बार बार नहीं लाना चाहिए, विधान में संशोधन बार बार नहीं होना चाहिए, मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि ईश्वरीय जो विधान है वह तो सृष्टि के आदि से लेकर अन्त तक एक रहता है क्योंकि ईश्वर पूर्ण है, सर्वज्ञ है। लेकिन

[डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी]

मनुष्य का ज्ञान कितना भी वह पढ़े लिखे, कभी पूर्ण नहीं होता, इसलिए हमारे बनाये हुए विधान में परिवर्त्तन होता रहेगा। इसमें कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि राज्य की जो परिभाषा है, उसका अभिप्राय यह है कि जितनी उसकी सीमा है, उसमें अपने राष्ट्र का वह भाग पूर्ण स्वतन्त्र रहे। इससे मेरा यह निवेदन है कि हरियाणा जो राज्य है वह अपना ही हाई कोर्ट, अपना ही गवर्नर, अपना ही पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन रखे। हम पंजाबी सूबे के साथ एक भी लिंक रखना नहीं चाहते।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि हरियाणाकी सीमा के बारे में आता है कि शिवालिक पर्वत से कभी इसकी सीमा थी। यह इतिहास की चीजें थीं। इतिहास के विद्यार्थी जानते हैं कि यह राज्यों की सीमाओं में सदा परिवर्तन होता रहता है, यह कोई नई घटना नहीं है। जो आज हम कर रहे हैं आगे आने वाले लोग इसको भी बदल देंगे; इस कारण से यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि हमारी यही सीमा है। पंजाब का अभिप्राय तो केवल सतलुज और सिन्धु के बीच तक है। इधर तो वह कभी था ही नहीं। इधर तो हरियाणा ही था। इसलिए हमने आपसे निवेदन किया कि हमारा हरियाणा का जो स्वत्व है यह आपने स्वीकार किया है, निश्चित रूप से उसके लिए हमको हार्दिक प्रसन्नता है और हमको आप पूरा अवसर दीजिए, बाहर के जितने आई० सी० एस०, पी० सी० एस० हैं वह वहां न रखे जायें बल्कि हमारे ही रखे जायें चाहे हमें दूसरे ही प्रान्तों से उन्हें लाना पड़े लेकिन हमारे ऊपर दूसरे लोग न रखे जायें।

भाषा के बारे में तय करने के लिये 1961 की जनगणना को मुख्य आधार माना गया है। तो शिवालक आज तक जिसको कहते हैं, शिव और हर एक ही बात है, शिवालक पर्वत से लेकर नीचे तक बराबर हरियाणा ही रहा है। इसलिए चंडीगढ़ का जो भाग है उस पर हमारा ही अधिकार रहना चाहिए जैसा कि कमीशन ने बहुमत से हमारे लिए उसको रखा है। दूसरी एक बात मैं और ध्यान दिला दूं। हरयाणा बनने में जहां और भी कारण हैं वहां हमारे बहादुर सैनिकों का भी उसमें हाथ है। टिथवाल से लेकर गाडरा तक 60 हजार जवान हरियाणा के लड़ रहे थे। डोगराई के मोर्चे का जिनको ध्यान है उनको याद होगा कि हरियाणा के जवानों ने किस प्रकार वहां पाकिस्तानियों का मुंह तोड़ा था। इसलिए मैं मांग करता हूं कि हरियाणा की सीमा बराबर पाकिस्तान की सीमा से मिलनी चाहिए। इसका अभिप्राय है कि फाजिल्का हमें मिलना चाहिए ताकि पाकिस्तान के साथ जब युद्ध हो तो हम अपनी पूरी ताकत लगा सकें जैसे कि पंजाबी भाई लगाते हैं। उनके साथ हमारी रीति आदि भी सब कुछ एक हैं।

राजधानी के बारे में उनके पास तो पटियाला पहले से ही बनी बनायी है, अमृतसर, जालन्धर और लुधियाना कई बड़े-बड़े नगर हैं, लेकिन हरियाणा में कोई बड़ा नगर नहीं है। अगर आप यही चाहते हैं तो आप साहस करें तो, नन्दाजी से मैंने निवेदन किया था कि दिल्ली हमें दे दी जाय, पुरानी दिल्ली को हम अपनी राजधानी बनायेंगे। न दिल्ली देते हैं, न यू० पी० का भाग हमें मिलता है तो फिर हमारा चंडीगढ़ के ऊपर अधिकार बराबर रहना चाहिए और वह हमें मिलना चाहिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह पैर फैलाने की बात है।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : हां जी, पैर तो सभी फैलाते हैं।

इसलिए हमने निवेदन किया था। एक भाई कह रहे थे कि यह नयी मांग है। उनकी नयी मांग हो सकती है। हमारी

नयी मांग नहीं है । सरदार बूटा सिंह ने कहा था कि 19 वर्ष हो गए हमारी मांग को। हमारी यह मांग सन् 26 की है कि हमारा हरियाणा राज्य पृथक होना चाहिए । हमारी तो यह भी मांग है कि 1857 से पहले जो हमारी सीमा थी वही होनी चाहिए जिससे कि वह सुदृढ़ हो, सारा कामकाज ठीक हो और हरियाणा बनने से एक बड़ा भारी लाभ राष्ट्र को यह हो सकता है कि यहां पर घी और दूध इतना पैदा हो सकता है कि जैसे डेनमार्क आदि देश सारे संसार को दूध देते हैं, उसी प्रकार अकेला हरियाणा सारे भारत को दूध घी से तृप्त कर सकता है। इसलिए यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है और इसको प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय।

श्री बाल्मीकि (खुर्जा) : उसमें हरिजनों का दूध भी शामिल है ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती: आप हरिजन हमारे से अलग नहीं हो । हम तो मानते ही नहीं हैं कि कौन हरिजन होता है । आपने एक नाम और गढ़ लिया । हम तो एक ही नाम मानते हैं और कम-से-कम बाल्मीकि जी हमारे खेतों में आपका माथा और हमारा माथा मिलता है, आपके शरीर के साथ, हमारा शरीर मिलता है। अगर कोई एक साथ अपने को कह सकता है तो किसान और हरिजन यही दो एक साथ हैं। लेकिन आपको तो बहकाते हैं दूसरे लोग । इसलिए धोखे में न आओ । हमारे साथ मिल कर रहो । आप देखोगे, हरियाणा बन जायगा तो आपको कितना सुख होगा ।

इसलिए मैंने सूत्र रूप में निवेदन किया और मैं फिर भी माननीय विधि मंत्री जी का बहुत आभारी हूं जिन्होंने यह विधेयक उपस्थित किया है। इस विधेयक को पूर्णतया हम ऐसा कह सकते हैं कि सभी पास करेंगे, सर्वसम्मति से पास करेंगे और हमारे हरियाणा राज्य को प्रान्त जो कहते हैं यह भी ठीक नहीं है यह हमारा हरियाणा राज्य है ।

एक और ध्यान दिला दूं । आजकल पत्रों के अन्दर भी आ रहा है कोई तो एच ए आर आइ वाई ए एन ए लिखता है कोई एच ए आर आई ए एन ए लिखता है यह सब अशुद्ध हैं केवल हर के साथ इसका संबंध है इसलिए एच ए आर वाइ ए एन ए यह शुद्ध शब्द है ।

15 hrs.

श्री गोपाल दत्त मेंगी (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय संविधान के 20वें संशोधन विधेयक का मैं समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं । इस संशोधन को लाने की आवश्यकता इसलिए हुई कि भारत सरकार ने पंजाब के पुर्नगठन का फैसला किया है और उस फैसले के नतीजे के तौर पर जहां पजाब और हरियाणा दो स्टेट्स बनीं वहां पर हिमाचल प्रदेश जो कि यूनियन टैरिटरी है उसे भी बहुत बड़ा इलाका मिला। जिसकी वजह से ही माननीय सदस्य श्री हेमराज जी ने एक संशोधन दिया है, उसका भी मैं समर्थन करता हूं । वह संशोधन यह है कि चूंकि हिमाचल प्रदेश की आबादी 10–12 लाख से बढ़ कर 30 लाख हो गई है इसका एरिया बहुत बढ़ गया है उसकी पोटेन्शल रिसोर्सेज बहुत बढ़ गई हैं, इसलिए उसे भी यूनियन टैरिटरी के बजाय स्टेट बनने का हक दिया जाय ।

यह बात उसमें लिखी तो नहीं है लेकिन उनका संशोधन यह है कि पार्लियामेंट को अधिकार हो कि वह एक यूनियन टैरिटरी को स्टेट बना सके । इसका मतलब मैं यह समझता हूं कि वह इसे अपने हिमाचल प्रदेश पर लागू करना चाहते हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि उनकी यह इच्छा बिल्कुल दुरुस्त है बिल्कुल जायज है और उसको पूरा करना चाहिये ।

[श्री गोपाल दत्त मेंगी]

जब मैं यह कहता हूं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश की यह जो मांग है यह जो इच्छा है वह दुरुस्त है उस वक्त मेरे सामने हिमाचल प्रदेश के मौजूदा क्षेत्रफल की तरफ ही दृष्टि नहीं जाती बल्कि मेरे सामने जम्मू काश्मीर की वर्तमान परिस्थिति की तरफ भी ध्यान जाता है। जहा पर यह मांग बड़े जोरों से उठ रही है कि तमाम पहाड़ी लोगों को इकट्ठा कर दिया जाये। शिमले से लेकर जम्मू भद्रवाह और पूंछ के इलाके तक मिलती जुलती बोली बोली जाती है. उनका वे–आफ–लिविंग तकरीबन एक ही जैसा है, उनका कल्चर एक ही है जो असूल मद्रास पर लागू होता है जो असूल महाराष्ट्र पर इस्तेमाल करते हैं, क्या वजह है कि वह असूल डोग्रों पर इस्तेमाल न किया जाय। इसलिये जम्मू के डोग्रे पहाड़ी लोग अपने पहाड़ी भाइयों से मिलना चाहते है।

इस में शायद कुछ राजनीतिक मुश्किलें आयें, काश्मीर अलग न रह सके, काश्मीर को अगर अलग रखा जाय तो वह एक सम्पन्न यूनिट न बन सके, ऐसा हो सकता है। तो उसका इलाज एक ही है कि सारे जम्मू काश्मीर को हिमाचल प्रदेश के साथ मिला दिया जाये; इससे एक समस्या और आयेगी और वह यह कि जम्मू हिमाचल प्रदेश और कांगड़ा की बोली तो एक है, उनका पहनावा एक है, उनका कल्चर एक है, लेकिन काश्मीरी भाइयों की जुबान अलग है, उनका कुछ कल्चर भी अलग है, लेकिन उसके लिये यह बन्दोबस्त हो सकता है कि जम्मू-काश्मीर जब हिमाचल प्रदेश के साथ मिला दिया जाय तो किसी तरह की रीजनल आटोनामी का बन्दोबस्त हो, यानी काश्मीरी लोगों को अपनी भाषा अपनी कल्चर अपनी इकानामी डेवलप करने के लिये कुछ आटोनामी मिल सके। ऐसा कुछ बन्दोबस्त करना शायद ठीक ही रहेगा।

लेकिन सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि पाकिस्तान की सरहद तक फैली हुई इस जम्मू-काश्मीर स्टेट का हिमाचल प्रदेश से मिलना रक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से भी ज़रूरी है। हमारे एक तरफ चीन है और एक तरफ पाकिस्तान। कहीं पर हमको बोर्डर स्काउट्स बनाने पड़ते हैं कहीं होम-गार्ड्स बनाने पड़ते हैं, क्या ही अच्छा हो अगर जम्मू-काश्मीर स्टेट को हिमाचल प्रदेश में मिला कर एक बड़ी स्टेट बना दिया जाय और चीन से अपने आपको बचाने के लिये पाकिस्तान से अपने आपको बचाने के लिए यह तमाम का तमाम एरिया इकट्ठा मिल कर, एक ही आर्गेनाईजेशन के तेहत अपनी होमगार्ड्स बनाये, अपने ही बार्डर-स्काउट्स बनाये और वे सब एक ही आर्गेनाईजेशन के अन्दर हों। जम्मू-काश्मीर और हिमाचल प्रदेश को मिलाने से उस स्टेट की आमदनी भी इतनी बढ़ जायेगी, कि वे इन सब कामों को बड़ी आसानी से कर सकेंगे।

इसलिये मेरी यह अर्ज है कि यह जो बिल आया है यह स्टेट्स के एरियाज़ को काट कर नई स्टेट बनाने के लिए भी है और यूनियन टैरिटरी में दूसरी स्टेट मिला कर बड़ी स्टेट बनाने के लिये भी है, इस लिये मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं लेकिन आपससे यह प्रार्थना करता हूं कि मेरे सुझाव पर भी आप विचार कीजिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr Aney. Let him sit down and speak.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I only want to make a few observations.

I entirely agree with the Bill which is presented to the House by the Law Minister, because the arrangements suggested here are extremely necessary if these three provinces are to come into existence at all. The constitutional difficulties that were there are removed by the three clauses here which have been put in this Bill. He has seen to it that the legal lacunae are not there so that there will be no difficulty and no occasion from anybody to challenge the valadity of the formation itself of the provinces. So far as that part is concerned, I have got nothing to say.

My complaint is this. It is nearly 20 years since we got independence when our States were first formed. Later on, a situation had arisen when the question had to be reconsidered by them and that situation was mainly when the Native States which were not formerly included in India had surrendered their sovereignty and merged themselves into India. So, they had to be properly provided for as regular units of the Indian Constitution, and the necessity for forming the States Reorganisation Commission arose.

That Commission met and it considered the whole problem and certain recommendations were made. I am not going into those points at all. After those recommendations were made, we found that certain recommendations were accepted by the Government of India, but there were certain recommendations for which absolutely no reason has been given as to why they have not been accepted. Yet that has been done.

One of these recommendations was the formation of the 8 districts of Vidarbha into a separate State. This was unanimously accepted by the Commission. Before that there was the Dhar Commission. You can also say it is a viable State, there is no difficulty about it. Later on another committee was appointed; it was called the JVP Committee, committee consisting of Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabh Bhai Patel and Pattabhi Sitaramayya, a committee of our leading experts. They also stated that if Maharashtra want to have one State based on linguistic basis, it can have it, but so far as the 8 districts of Vidarbha are concerned, it is for them to decide whether they should be with them or not. When the question was taken up by the Government, our Maharashtra friends took up a hostile attitude. I do not want to say anything more than; they decided against that. When the Bill was here, within four days two Bills were brought one after another and the whole scheme of the two Bills was entirely different. So, this House and the Members of the Cabinet and of this House—I do not want to say anything with disrespect to them —somehow or the other were hustled into accepting it: whatever decision is made, somehow the controversy should end and things should come to some end. That is how the present States were formed. The recognition of the linguistic principle—how did it come? Because, Andhra State was not conceded and one person fasts till death and he died. Till the time of his death, Jawaharlal Nehru was against it. But after that the situation had changed and that principle was somehow given a modified recognition. Today, after that, you have to take this question for other reason. If you are again taking up this question, should you not try to do it in a comprehensive way; you should see who are the persons who are complaining and what are the reasons and you have to take note of it. I am sure there is discontent in various States and there seems to be no recognition of this discontent. We find various groups not agreeing with each other. Provincial legislatures do not agree with each other among themselves. Try to find out the reasons for that. One of the reasons is this. There are certain minority groups which do not want to live with the majority for one reason or another. The linguistic affinity has not served to create that sense of unity among them during the last ten years and has not reconciled them to co-existence and form themselves into one State. This position exists in Maharashtra. When you created the States, you have specified the territories and the limits of the boundaries. Yet, immediately after that, within a few months disputes arose that such and such districts or towns did not belong to you. We find Mysore and Maharashtra people fighting against each other as if they belong to separate foreign nations. For hundreds of years Dharwar, Hubli, Karnatak and another district these four districts were there; Gujarat lived with Maharashtra; Sind was living with Maharashtra; no such disputes arose. But once this linguistic principle was recognised, one

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

language group refuses to live with another group in amity and friendship as part of one State. We seem to have given a new cause for the people to feel separate from each other.

I will give one more illustration and conclude. Based on language you formed linguistic States. What about the millions of Adivasis and other persons who speak a different language, whose language is other than that of the 14 languages given in the Constitution? Have only these 14 lanuage groups the right to rule over the others? You are creating a kind of dual citizenship: those who speak these languages and those who do not speak any of the languages mentioned in the Constitution and is accepted as the language of a State.

Then also, this has given rise to states of unequal sizes. Take, U.P. for instance; my hon. friend Shri Tyagi is there. That one State is equal to three or four States put together. He does not want that size which it has acquired, rightly or wrongly I do not know, to be reduced at all; it has to be there. Having seen that our Maharashtra people say: we must also aspire to be as big as U.P. Therefore, if the Government of India has acquired Goa, they say: Goa should be our property. I have nothing to say against this proposal; let them get Goa. But they want Maharashtra to become in size as big as U.P.

I say, Sir, that the time has come when Government should examine all the various consequences which have arisen and examine also whether we could not have some common principles which may be acceptable to all the people.

Shri Tyagi: No linguistic States; only regions.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I agree with you. The Government should take an early opportunity to appoint another committee to consider all the principles that would pave the way for new formation of States.

Shri G. S. Pathak: Sir, I must express my gratitude to all the hon. Members who have spoken in support of this Bill. Some very valuable observations have been made in relation to the reorganisation of states and it would not now be proper for me to make comment on them at this stage because the Bill is not yet before the House and untill that time no comment can be made by me. I assure the House however that the observations which have been made here and which are relevant to the reorganisation of states deserve due consideration and will be taken into consideration by the government. There is one question which I must answer: why is it that the legislature of a Union territory is not consulted while a legislature of a state is consulted under the Constitution? That is the question which I must answer. The reason is that there is a vital distinction between the legislature of the Union territory and the State legislature. The State legislature is the creation of the Constitution. The State legislature is as supreme in its sphere as the Parliament itself, while the legislature of the Union territory is a creature of an Act of Parliament. It is open to Parliament to repeal the Act which created the legislature of a Union territory. They hold quite different positions. Therefore, when Parliament will pass the Reorganisation Bill, at that stage, the views expressed by Parliament will be the views expressed on behalf of the people of the Union territory also. Therefore, they stand on a different footing and it is not necessary that there should be a provision in the Constitution that reference should be made to the legislature of the Union territory. After all, even when a State legislature expresses its views those views are not binding upon Parliament. Parliament can only take into consideration those views. The State legislature itself may not express the views within the time assigned by the Presindent.

There is one thing more which the hon. Members will kindly bear in mind. Article 1 of the Constitution itself draws a distinction between the

State which is a component part of the feredation and the Union territory.

It has been stated that the status of Himachal Pradesh should be that of a State. This is a political question. It is not concerned with the amendment of the Constitution which is before the House at the present moment. That also relates to the Reorganisation Bill. Therefore, I will not trouble the House with that question at the present moment.

Then, it has been said by one of the hon. Members that the President's rule should be contiuned till the general elections. This is an important matter and this will be taken into consideration by the Government when the Reorganisation Bill is finalised.

15.24 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

Then I must answer one observation, and that is, too many amendments to the Constituation are not appropriate; that we have been having too many amendments of the Constitution. I entirely share the view that it is not right that there should be too many amendments of the Constitution. But when new situations arise and we have to face fresh problems it becomes necessary to have the Constitution amended in order to meet the new situations which arise. Whenever the Constitution has been amended, it has been amended for very good reasons. New situations had arisen which were not visualised by the Constitution. markers at the time when the Constituent Assembly formed the constitution.

This is all that I have got to say in reply.

Mr. Speaker: I have to call for a division. I am calling for a division. Hon. Members should be ready.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taker into constideration."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 8] [**15.28 hrs.**

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alva, Shri A. S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Ankineedu, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bade, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Bakliwal, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barman, Shri P. C.
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Besra, Shri
Bhagati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bheel, Shri P. H.
Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrabhan Singh Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chandriki, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavda, Shrimati Johraben
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daji, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Dandeker, Shri N.
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dass, Shri C.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh Shrimati Vimla
Dey, Shri S. K.
Dharmalingam, Shri
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dighe, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G.N.
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Elayaperumal*, Shri
Gahmari, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shrki N. R.

Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Govind Das, Dr.
Gowdh, Shri Veeranna
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Badshah
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kachhavaiya, Shri Hukam Chand
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Dr. P. N.
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Kunhan, Shri P.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lahtan Chaudhry, Shri
Lakhan Das, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Lonikar, Shri
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Majithia, Shri
Malaichami, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Mali Moriyappa, Shri
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Manaen, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri J.
Maniyangadan, Shri

Mantri, Shri D. D.
Marandi, Shri
Maruthiha, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Mehdi, Shri Syed Ahmed
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Melkote, Dr.
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Menon, Shri Krishna
Menon, Shir Govinda
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri M. P.
Misra, Shri Bibudhendra
Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutt
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
Mohsin, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Munzni, Shri David
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Murti, Shri M. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naidu, Shri V. G.
Naik, Shri D. J.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Niaranjan Lal, Shri
Oza, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K.C.
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri J. S.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri S. K.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Puri, Shri D.D.
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajaram, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri

Raju, Shri D. B.
Raju, Dr. D. S.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Singh, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.
Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri R.
Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rananjai Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Hanmanth
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rattan Lal, Shri
Rant, Shri Bhola
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddy, Dr, B, Gopala
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shri H. C. Linga
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Reddy, Shri Surender
Reddy , Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samnani, Shri
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shric D. C.
Sharma, Shri K. C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
Siddananjappa, Shri
Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh

Siddiah, Shri
Sideshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Dr. B. N.
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri K. K.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Sivappraghassan, Shri Ku.
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Solanki, Shri
Sonavane, Shri
Soundaram Ramachandran, Shrimati
Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Subbaraman, Shri
Subramanaim, Shri C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Swell, Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohammad
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thengal, Shri Nallakoya
Thimmaiah, Shri
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
Umanath, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Varma, Shri M. L.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerabasappa, Shri
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadab, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is:

Ayes: 313

Noes: None.

The Ayes have it, the Ayes have it.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House—of course unanimously—and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

Shri Nambiar: It shows that it is a fact that we suport the Punjabi Suba. We are only sorry that they did not support it last time. They failed to do it last time.

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up clause 2 of the Bill.

Clause 2—(*Amendment of article* 3)

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 1, lines 8 and 9—

omit' , but in the proviso, "State" does not include a Union territory' (10)

Sir, my amendment was anticipated by the hon. Law Minister and he has already indicated in what way he does not agree with my view. Actually, as I feel it, this proviso is bad. The proviso to article 3, to which this proviso relates, says:

"Provided that no Bill for the purpose shall be introduced in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President and unless, where the proposal contained in the Bill affects the area, boundaries or name of any of the States, the Bill has been referred by the President to the Legislature of that State for expressing its views thereon within such period as may be specified in the reference or within such further period as the President may allow and the period so specified or allowed has expired".

I feel it my duty to show that this proviso is a hoax. Why should there be this proviso? We keep this article 3 as it is, and when the proviso says that the President shall only refer for the expression of views and not for a vote of acceptance of the views, the views expressed will not be accepted, the views may not conform to the amendment that is to be made, the views may be entirely against it and the will of the Parliament shall prevail. If that is the provision, if the will of the Parliament is to prevail, why have this proviso added? I, therefore, feel that if the Government is sincere about it, if the pre-

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

sent Law Minister feels that this proviso is bad, is unnecessary, is redundant, is superfluous, then I should say that the proviso must go.

However, the amendment that I have suggested in this case is this, that if the definition of "State" is now altered as is being altered in clause 2 of this Bill, that for the purposes of article 3 (a) to (e) "State" includes "Union territory", if you give the status of "State" to the "Union territory." I see no reason whatsoever why in the proviso it should be said that "State" does not include "Union territory". If the Union territory has been provided with a legislature and a legislature is functioning, if there also you have a Chief Minister, a Health Minister, a PWD Minister, a judicial Minister and all sorts of Ministers and if those Ministers are there and a State legislature is there, then that legislature must be allowed to express its views. If the legislature is allowed to express its views, after amending the definition of "State" to include "Union territory" as far as article 3(a) to (e) is concerned and keeping it stationary at where it is and not including it in the general definition of "State", I should say, is not a happy drafting of this Constitution (Amendment) Bill.

I, therefore, suggest that either the whole proviso should go, because in my opinion it is a superfluous addition, or if it is not taken away, at least when we are going to amend it making the Union territory equivalent to the State, once the shape of Union territory has been changed into that of a State, in this case specially where we are creating a new State adding so many districts and important towns whose representatives were in the habit of sitting in the legislature and expressing their views, my amendment should be accepted, because they are being deprived of an opportunity to express their views which they are otherwise entitled to express and this is not an occasion when this amendment as suggested in the Bill ought to have come for acceptance in this form.

The hon. Law Minister was of the opinion that since it is a Union territory it means that the territory is governed by the Union Government. I say, it is not so. That is not the position. Union territory in Delhi is one thing, Union territory in Andamans is another thing, Union territory in Pondicherry is something different, Union territory in Goa is something else, the present Union territory of Himachal Pradesh is entirely different, and the Union territory of the proposed Himachal Pradesh with the addition of other districts of Punjab is entirely a distinct entity. That being a distinct entity, I should say that the amendment moved by me be accepted by the House.

Shri G. S. Pathak: Sir, I have already, broadly, given my reply anticipating the arguments or the submissions made by my hon. friend. I have explained that the Union territory stands on a different footing from the State. The Union territory legislature stands on a different footing from the State legislature. The State legislature is created by the Constitution. The Parliament has got no power in the matter of the State legislature when it works within its sphere. So far as the Union territory legislature is concerned, that is created by the Parliament and Parliament can abolish it by repealing the Act which created the Union territory legislature. Therefore, when the representatives of the Union territory express their views in Parliament that should be enough, because it is Parliament, under the Constitution, which has got the power to make laws in respect of all the three Lists so far as the Union territory is concerned, and if any law is made by the legislature of a Union territory which is in derogation of the law made by

Parliament that will be void. Parliament is supreme so far as Union territories are concerned.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 1, lines 8 and 9—

omit', but in the proviso, "State" does not include a Union territory'(10)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 8] **AYES** **[15.40 hrs.**

Achal Singh, Shri
Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alva, Shri A. S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Arunachalam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Bakliwal, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barman, Shri P. C.
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant , Shri
Besra, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bheel, Shri P.H.
Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Bist, Shri J.B.S.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chandriki, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavda, Shrimati Joraben
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Dandeker, Shri N.
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dass, Shri C.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shrimati Vimla bai P.
Dey, Shri S. K.
Dighe, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Elayaperumal, Shri
Gahmari, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri N. R.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani
Govind Das, Dr.
Gowdh, Shri
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Badshah
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Dr. P. N.
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Kunhan, Shri P.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lahtan Chaudhry, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Lonikar, Shri
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Majithia, Shri
Malaichami, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Mali Mariyappa, Shri
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Manaen, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri J.
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri D. D.
Marandi, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Melkote, Dr.
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Menon, Shri P. Govinda

Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri M. P.
Misra, Shri Bibudhendra
Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
Mohsin, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Munzni, Shri David
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Murti, Shri M. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naidu, Shri V. G.
Naik, Shri D. J.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Oza, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri J. S.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri S. K.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Puri, Shri D. D.
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajaram, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D. B.
Raju, Dr. D. S.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Singh, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.
Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri R.
Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Hanmanth
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rattan Lal, Shri
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shri H. C. Linga
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Reddy, Shri Surender
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Shah, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samnani, Shri
Sanji, Rupji, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri K. C.
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri,
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
Siddananjappa, Shri
Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh
Siddiah, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Dr. B. N.
Singh, Shri K. K.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shri Satya Naryan
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Sivappraghassan, Shri Ku.
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Solanki, Shri
Sonavane, Shri
Soundaram Ramachandran, Shrimati
Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Subbaraman, Shri
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Swell, Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohammad
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thengal, Shri Nallakoya
Thimmaiah, Shri
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
Umanath, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Varma, Shri M. L.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerabasappa, Shri
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Yadab, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.

NOES

Sashi Ranjan, Shri
Trivedi, Shri U.M.

Shri Shashi Ranjan (Pupri) *rose*—

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): *rose*—

Shri A. C. Joshi (Sidhi): It is not working. I am for "Ayes".

Mr. Speaker: Those corrections would be made.

Shri Tyagi: Corrections should not be made.

Mr. Speaker: That would be noted.

श्री प्रे० कृ० खन्ना (कायमगंज) : स्पीकर महोदय, मेरा वोटिंग ग़लत हो गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर ग़लत हो गया है, तो मैं क्या करूं ?

The result of the division is: Ayes—297; Noes—2. The 'Ayes' have it; the 'Ayes' have it. The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting. Clause 2 is added to the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1— (*Short title*)

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 3,—

for "Twentieth" *substitute*—"Eighteenth". (1)

(*Shri G. S. Pathak*)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri G. S. Pathak: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 9] **[15.43 hrs.**

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alva, Shri A.S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Arunachalam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bob nath Singh, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Bakliwal, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barman, Shri P.C.
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Darshan, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L.N.
Bhanu Prakash Singh,
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri C.K.
Bheel, Shri P.H.
Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Bist, Shri J.B.S.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chandriki, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal

Chaudhuri, Shri D.S.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chaudhrui, Shri Sachindra
Chavan, Shri D.R.
Chavda, Shrimati Joraben
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Dandeker, Shri N.
Das, Dr. M.M.
Das, Shri B.K.
Das , Shri N.T.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dass, Shri C.
Desai, Shri Moraji
Deshmuke Shri B, D.
Deshmukh, Shrimati Vimlabai P.
Dey, Shri S. K.
Dighe, Shri
Dixit, Shri G.N.
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dubey, Shri R.G.
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Elayaperumal, Shri
Gahmari, Shri
Gairaj Singh Rao, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V.B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri N.R.
Ghosh, Shri P.K.
Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani
Govind Das, Dr.
Gowdh, Shri
Guha, Shr i A.C.
Gupta, Shr i Badshah
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hansda, Shrj Subodh
Hazarika, Shri J.N.
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M.L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jedhe, Shr i
Jena, Shr i
Jha, Shr Yogendra
Joshi, Shr i A.C.
Joshi, Shrimat i Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shr J.P.
Kajrolkar, Shr
Kamb :e Shri
Kappen, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shr i
Kedaria, Shr i C.M.
Khadilkar ,S h
Khan, Dr. P.N.
Khan, Shri Osmain A li

Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Khanna, Shri Mehar Chand
Khanna, Shri P.K.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Koujalgi, Shri H.V.
Kripa Shanker, Shri
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Kunhan, Shri P.
Kureel, Shri B.N.
Lahtan Chaudhry, Shri
Lakhan Das, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Laskar, Shri N.R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Lonikar, Shri
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Majithia, Shri
Malaichan i. Shri
Malaviya, Shri K.D.
Mali Mariyappa, Shri
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Manaen, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri J.
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri D.D.
Marandi, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Mehdi, Shri S.A.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri J.R.
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Melkote, Dr.
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Menon, Shri P. Gobinda
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri M.P.
Misra, Shri Bibudhendra
Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
Mohsin, Shri
More, Shri K.L.
Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Munzni, Shri David
Murthy, Shri B.S.
Murti, Shri M.S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naidu, Shri V.G.
Naik, Shri D.J.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri

Nanda, Shri
Naskar, Shri P.S.
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Oza, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K.C.
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri N.N.
Patel, Shri P.R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri D.S.
Patil, Shri J.S.
Patil, Shri S.B.
Patil, Shri S.K.
Patil, Shri T.A.
Pattabhi Ram n, Shri C.R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Puri, Shri D.D.
Raghunath Singh, S [illegible]
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
Raja Bahadur,
Rajaram, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D.B.
Raju, Dr. D.S.
Ram ,Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Singh, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rama krishnan, Shri P.R.
Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri R.
Ramaswamy, Shri V.K.
Ramadhani Das, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Hanmanth
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Dr. K.L.
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rattan Lal, Shri
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shri H.C. Linga
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Reddy, Shri Surendra
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath

Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S.K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A.S.
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Samnani, Shri
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Sarma, Shri A.T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri P.G.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A.P.
Sharma, Shri D.C.
Sharma, Shri K.C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shri
Siddananjappa, Shri
Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh
Siddiah, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Dr. B.N.
Singh, Shri K.K.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Sivappraghassan, Shri Ku.
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Solanki, Shri
Sonavane, Shri
Soundaram Ramachandran, Shrimati
Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Subbaraman, Shri
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M.P.
Swell, Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohammad
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thengal, Shri Nallakoya
Thimmaiah, Shri
Thomas, Shri A.M.
Tiwary, Shri D.N.
Tiwary, Shri K.N.
Tiwary, Shri R.S.
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Trivedi, Shri U.M.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
Umanath, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Varma, Shri M.L.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerabasappa, Shri
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Yadab, Shri N.P.
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B.P.

श्री रणजय सिंह (मुसाफ़िरखाना) : मेरी मशीन काम नहीं कर रही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छी बात है । आगे से ठीक काम करेगी ।

The result of the division is: Ayes—306; Noes—None. The 'Ayes have it; the 'Ayes' have it. The motion is adopted by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting. The Bill, as amended, is passed.

The motion was adopted.

15.45 hrs.

MOTION *RE*: PRESENT ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY —*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri on the 26th July, 1966, namely:—

"That the present economic situation in the country be taken into consideration."

Shri K. C. Sharma may continue his speech.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): How many hours more?

Mr. Speaker: Five hours and 20 minutes.

15.46 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): Sir, yesterday I was dealing with the question of morale of administration. In continuation thereof I may read the comment in the survey of the Public Administration Institute. They say:—

"The ever-present preoccupation with corruption throws up certain interesting questions about national psychology. What is it that makes us assume the worst about the other man, especially if he has a Government post? What is it that makes us tackle any question about job or application or permit or licence in terms of "bribes" or "pulls" or "political influence"? In our law courts we assume every man to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty; in our social life we seem to assume, the contrary."

[Shri K. C. Sharma]

There is the psychology of doubting the morale of the public servant and the administration. It is not only the order of appointment, the acceptance of the appointment and the working at the job that makes a public servant do his job; in addition to remuneration he must have a certain prestige. The moment anybody stands up and says, "The fellow is corrupt; the fellow is inefficient", his morale breaks down. Therefore, it is in the interest of good administration and public welfare that before we accuse a man, we ascertain the facts and we are sure of our ground. It is a very bad thing that a gentleman with the responsibility of an elected a representative of the people stands up and says without verification as a general proposition that everybody is corrupt, that everybody is a looter, that there is loot, bribery, and corruption going on all round. There is no such thing. Had this been true, this democracy would not have lasted for 19 years. How could it last? How could it continue? How could the administration be run if the facts were as certain hon. Members put them? It pains me to observe that some of the gentlemen do not realise their sense of responsibility.

An hon. Member made certain points which were not in good taste but for his information—unfortunately, he is not present—I read Spengler, a very famous writer. On page 82, Volume II, he says:

> "Romans created juristic statics. Our task is juristic dynamics. A writer like Cicero could never have conceived of intellectual property, let alone property in a practical notion or in the potentialities of talent; for us, on the contrary, the organiser or promoter is a generative force which works upon others, executive forces by giving direction, aim and means to their action. Both belong to the economic life, not as possessors of things but as carriers of energies."

In modern times, there is such a thing recognised as intellectual property. A writer can leave very well his intellectual property for the benefit of his heirs. He has the right to profit thereby and it is quite in accord with the decent way of doing things.

Coming to the proposition before the House, the fundamental fact is that we are facing an inflation. Inflation is a complex phenomenon and it is not easy to come to a conclusion as to the natural and logical effect hereof. When we came into power, when we got Independence, the position, after the second great War, was simply chaotic. There was no law and order; there were no economic forces working in a rationale manner. So, India took to planning. Now, that was not a choice of a particular leader or a particular Prime Minister of the country. It was inevitable. India is a country with 480 million people and such a big country cannot have economic development without what is called, big-push investment. Big-push investment was not possible unless we get aid from outside. To get aid from outside is not an evil nor it is very dishonourable nor it, in any way, affects the dignity of a country. Much is talked about the dignity, about the honour, about the prestige, being lost or the humiliation being borne. I may put a simple question. The honour, the dignity and the prestige is the privilege of a soldier—it is decided by the sword. How many children of the people who talk like this have gone on the front when there was the Chinese invasion or the Pakistani invasion? The only question is, when a man feels the sense of honour or the sense of dignity or the sense of prestige, whether his children have fought on the front against the Chinese invasion or the Pakistani invasion.

The second question is whether the gold that has been in his house has been put into the Government Treasury. The last War was fought by

U.K., Germany and France on the basis of their gold. Not a single ounce of gold was left in U.K. Treasury after the second great War. Not a single ounce of gold was left in France Treasury. To say that we love the country and, at the same time, to hoard the gold and to shed tears upon the death of other people's children, is not a very logical proposition.

So, a simple proposition is that India had no other alternative except to resort to planning. I beg to submit that no major country in the world, like India, had any other alternative but to resort to planning because the 20th century is the century of planning. The underlying idea of planning is that every citizen has got the first class citizenry and having given him the first class citizenry, he has got the right to an economic well-being, to a moral and educational growth, to all the facilities for growth to the full as a human being. Therefore, planning was the only alternative.

Having taken that course, we got help from outside. Big-push investment was the only possibility. That Plan required efficient and disciplined services to carry it out. Now, these things cannot be done in a day. I pay my tribute and I have all the respect for the services. But the services or even the ministerial cadre cannot be changed overnight. It needs time; it needs experience. We could not perhaps do the thing so well as we could have done otherwise had we been trained at the job. The Plan did well and India progressed well. Even in agriculture, we had gained 50 per cent progress in 15 years. If we look to the Agricultural Revolution that took place in 1775 in Europe, it took a longer span of 50 to 100 years and the progress was not more than 1 per cent per year for long period of time. It is that a man works in the same manner everywhere in the world. He does not want to work more than his necessities would force him to work. So, it is not that you can achieve 50 per cent or 100 per cent development in agriculture overnight. In agriculture, it is a difficult process.

Then, to our trouble, the Chinese invasion took place and later the Pakistani invasion took place and then there was a drought. If we look to the second great War or the first great War and compare our position now to the position of other countries which were the victims of aggression, certainly, we are much better of. The question is that there was a smaller aggression, a smaller war, but India too was not a developed country but that it was in a developing situation. So, I beg to submit that, as things are, India promises well, our future is bright, our people are just at the job and are awakened to the demands of time. They will build a greater country, a greater India, a more powerful India, not for us but for our grandchildren. When a country of 480 million people rise and work and build itself—it does not build for the present generation—it will build itself for the future generation and I have a promise that India will be great, India will be powerful and India will be a country of abunadance, peace and prosperity.

Shri N. Dandeker (Gonda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am afraid this debate has been dragging on and on; and I personally feel somewhat stale about this. I will however endeavour to do my best because, I feel the subject is of great importance and this debate is of tremendous consequence because of what we do today in terms of what will happen a year or two later.

The Supplement to the Economic Survey recently issued by the Finance Ministry admits, for the first time over the last four or five years, the dreadful situation that has developed in this country,—a situation that I can only describe as one of multiple crisis in almost every sector of the economy, a state indeed of economic

[Shri N. Dandeker]

shambles. But I say this to anybody opposite the question is asked: What about all the achievements that we have made over the last 10 or 15 years? And they give me imposing figures of cement production, steel production, imports, exports of textiles and so on and so forth. I say to them that it would indeed be odd, if over a period of 15 years after spending thousands and thousands of crores of rupees and bending over backwards and submitting our economy to the most unheard of strains, we did not make some progress. Instead of rattling off a large number of statistics of various kinds, I have always invited their attention to the final measure of economic progress which is of course the rate of growth of national income.

16 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE *in the Chair*]

In the excellent handbook published last year by the Government of India called the "Pocket Book of Economic Information", I find among the international statistical comparisons a statement, which takes the position upto 1963 of the rate of growth in various under-developed countries. And I find to my horror, looking at the position upto 1963, that India is the third last in the rate of growth; we were better only than Morocco, which achieved a 0.6 per cent rate of growth per annum and Argentina which achieved a 2 per cent rate of growth per annum. We, over the period 1952—63, achieved a rate of progress of 2.5 per cent per annum. All other under-developed countries have done much better, some of them comparatively better, but most of them have done much better than what India could achieve. Among them are countries like Pakistan on our west, Burma on our east and Ceylon in the south and even Indonesia, upto 1962-63 at any rate had a rate of progress far better than ours.

Moreover, as regards the last three years, I have no doubt that the rate of progress in 1963-64 and 1964-65 in India was considerably better, but there was a complete setback, by something like minus 5 per cent rate of growth in the year 1965-66. So that really what we ought to be doing is not patting ourselves on the back saying, 'look at our cement plants, look at our textile plants, look at this, that and the other", but we ought to be taking an honest look at our affairs and asking, "what is the state of affairs today despite 15 years' planning in which we have spent enormous sums of money ranging from Rs. 2,500 crores in the First Five-Year Plan to something like Rs. 13,500 crores in the Third Five Year Plan".

Let us therefore take a quick look at the situation. If you look at Agriculture, you find that it is in a state of terrible crisis. Let not any one think that an adequate explanation of this is provided by the dreadful monsoon—we undoubtedly had last year; the adequate explanation goes very much deeper. If you look at the figures of imports of foodgrains, which are a very good index of our rate of progress in agriculture, you have figures like this: in 1961, as far back as five years ago, we had to import 3.3 million tonnes of foodgrains; in 1964 when there was no question of famine or drought, we had to import 6.3 million tonnes of foodgrains; in 1965, following a good monsoon, we imported 7.5 million tonnes; and this year I suppose we should be importing 12 million tonnes. I am prepared to accept that the differetial what we were importing in 1963 and 1964, for instance and what we are likely to import this year is attributable undoubtedly to the drought, but these figures indicate not a state of drought as the only explanation, but a state of continued neglect of agriculture as the basic reason for our continued dependence on imports.

I now go on to the state of crisis in industry. For the first time this

official Economic Survey admits the public sector projects are yielding hardly any return at all and that the private sector industries were starving for essential raw materials and components. The rate of industrial progress which again is the final measurement of all the talk that goes on about planning and achievements in the industrial sector, gives us figures something like these: the highest we reached was in 1962 namely, 9 per cent rate of growth; in 1963 it was 8 per cent; in 1964 it was 7 per cent and in 1965 it was 4 per cent.

If now you take a look at the infra structure, again it is a case of both inadequacy and poor equipment of our infra structure; whether it is power or Railways, Communications or Posts & Telegraphs, or in any other sphere, that is the kind of picture that appears in regard to the infra structure.

If you look at our fiscal and monetary structure, you will find the monetary expenditure going beyond all bounds, financed by mounting savage taxation; because that is not enough, there are excessive borrowings, both internal and external; but even that is not enough and, therefore, we resort to deficit financing on a vast scale; even this is not enough and, so the States go in for deficit financing on their own by way of overdrafts. This vast field of deficit financing is of an extraordinary character; much of it is conceded by way of loan subscribed to by the Reserve Bank of India by way of money borrowed from the PL 480 funds and by way of various other direct credits by the Reserve Bank of India to the economy.

As for the capital market, it is dead. Savings and investment, this Supplementary Report admits, are at record low ebb.

And overhanging the whole structure overhanging the entire economy, is this poisonous cloud of inflation which has now assumed alarming proportions. In 1960, 1961 and 1962, include whenever I spoke here or else where about the economic situation, the one thing that I used to emphasize was the menace of inflation overhanging this country. And now it has caught up with us with a vengeance today.

Finally, Sir, there was the deepening crisis of balance of payments, a crisis which descended upon you in spite of the massive apparatus of import controls, licences, permits, quotas. etc., and in spite of the so called rupee payments trade which at one time was held out as an eldorado, in spite also of the massive apparatus of export promotion, tax credits straight export subsidies and various things of that kind. In the midst of these, a whole lot of smart alecs were taking advantage of this very apparatus both on the import and the export sides, and amassing enormous sums of money both in this country and abroad; and they were the only people, the dishonest ones, in respect of whom the Government thought it necessary to make various attractive concessions: tax concessions, for bringing out their unaccounted moneys; and National Remittance scheme, where no question is asked so as to bring out concealed foreign exchange earnings entirely of tax. Also the midst of all these schemes this business about export promotion assumed such ridiculous proportions that anticipatory imports were also allowed, in the hope that people importing would also be exporting; and the resultant frauds reached gigantic proportions to the level at which,—this is a charge I made last year,—there is every reason to believe,—and it was a common talk in Bombay last year,—that there were something like Rs. 60 to 80 crores worth of anticipatory imports for which there were no exports, or there were a good deal of exports of which the foreign exchange never came here. I did suggest then to the then Finance Minister, and I repeat it now, that this called for an inquiry,

[Shri N. Dandeker]

not by the Commerce Ministry, but by the Economic Affairs Division of the Finance Ministry and the Reserve Bank of India, to ascertain whether it was, or was not true, that something like Rs. 60 to 80 crores of foreign exchange went down the drain.

I could go still, further to describe the current state of economic shambles, but I want to go on to the resultant situation as it was in the months of April and May, but which was completely and deliberately from this House. I do not accuse the Government of concealing their thinking on the subject of devaluation. Obviously, as Mr. Patil says, one does not make an advance announcement about devaluation. That would be stupid to expect. But I did expect that, in the course of those debates in March, April and May on the Budget, on the Finance Bill, on the Demands for Grants of the various economic Ministries, some occasion would have been taken by the Government to warn the country that we were on the brink of a very difficult and high economic precipice.

However, in the situation which the country was then faced, the problem was: what should the Government do in those circumstances. And on thinking this over, Government must have had ahead of them five possible difficult alternatives to chose from. The first alternative was 'Do nothing, or Business as usual'. I am glad they did not accept it, because the destination of that kind of approach would have been Indonesia. The second possible alternative was a "Closed Economy", an economy that would shut out from the rest of the world, relying on more and more controls, more and more regimentation and more and more Statism. I am glad Government did not choose that alternative tither for, the destination of that path would have been Russia. The third alternative possibility was that of deflation," that is, lowering the internal price level by something like 50 per cent, so that the external value of the rupee at the pegged (old) rate of exchange and the internal value of the rupee could again correspond. I am glad Government did not choose that one either, because the destination of that approach would have been economic paralysis in this country, for we would never possibly have hoped to cope with a definition of that magnitude and yet make any kind of economic progress. A technical fourth alternative was what Professor Shenoy had called the "floating rupee", that is, a free market for the rupee which virtually allowed a free foregin exchange, market to develop in this country excpt for certain specific transactions. I am glad Government did not adopt that either, because the destination on that path would have been "destination unknown." I, therefore, agree with the Government in the difficult decision they took, to prefer the fifth alternative, namely, to devaluate the rupee. I am often asked, when I say that I agree with devaluation, whether I approve of it in some kind of moral sense. I would read out here my reply to one such enquiry:

> "Devaluation was the inevitable consequence of the ruinous economic policies adopted by the Congress Government over the past ten years. Hence, I 'approve' the decision to devaluate the Rupee only in the sense in which I would approve a declaration of insolvency by an insolvent who was at last determined to mend his ways so as not to default again."

—or so as not to go bankrupt again. On that footing,—and I hope that it is the intention of Government to start afresh with an honest purpose, not keep on talking a whole lot of vague nonsense any longer but to plan for solvency and not for insolvency—on that kind of basis, I agree that devaluation was the only possible decision in the circumstances But I have a dreadful fear about the revival of one of these cliches that

are being repeated by various people and certainly by members of the Government and of the Congress Party, and so I had also said, in answering the enquiry to which I have referred:

> "One often hears the cliche that the Indian economy is inherently sound, provided certain measures are taken to correct past errors. This makes about as much sense as to say about a man with high blood pressure, a dicky heart, chronic diabetes and enlarged liver, that but for these he was in good shape."

—if only he had proper medical attention: I submit Sir, the economy is not in good shape; the economy is in a very bad shape. And so, I had then gone on to say that the economy

> "....is overheated with inflation, overburdened by debt and taxation and very much distorted. It is steadily grinding down to a slow halt. It needs prolonged, sober and complex treatment, of which devaluation is only the first step, if it is to be saved from ending as a Greek tragedy, *i.e.* known from the outset to be relentlessly destined for a tragic end."

And I warn the Government now that it is not enough merely to say that they are thinking about follow-up measures and this and that, but those follow-up measures have got to have a very clear purposive end in view.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri N. Dandeker: Have I to complete my speech?

Mr. Chairman: He should try to complete it in two minutes.

Shri N. Dandeker: Do I understand that I have finished my time?

Mr. Chairman: He should try to conclude in two minuts.

Shri N. Dandeker: That is why, Sir, we have tabled an amendment which sets out quite clearly and precisely some of the essential things that require to be done. I will not read out the amendment itself, but I would like to translate some of our suggestions into somewhat specific terms because tha is what everybody demands we must do. Everybody says 'Please do not make vague suggestion; let us have something concrete'. Something concrete is this. In the first place, there must be drastic economies in public expenditure of the order of at least Rs. 500 crores in the aggregate in the 1966-67 budgets of all the governments in this country, which means approximately a saving of 10 per cent. Unless there is this across-the-board saving of ten per cent, there is no possibility of the economy recovering. Capital expenditure except on infra-structure programmes in so far as public capital expenditure is concerned, must come to a halt for the time being. The surpluses resulting from this kind of economy must be used in two directions; the first and foremost direction is that something of the order of Rs. 200 or 300 crores must be utilised towards reducing the burdens and the incidence of taxation. Taxation has now reached monstrous proportions. It has reached a point at which in so far as the ordinary man is concerned, nothing is left with him on which to live decently; and so far as the investing public is concerned, no savings and investments are possible except only small driblets into what the Supplementary Economic Survey describes as safe investment in preference to equity and so on. Unless these measures of a very specific kind are taken, namely drastic economy in expenditure, drastic cutting down of capital expenditure on non-infrastructure projects....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has taken about 16 to 17 minutes. He should conclude now.

Shri N. Dandeker: Should I conclude now?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, he should conclude.

Shri N. Dandeker: Then, I have finished. Thank you.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Let him finish his sentence.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): This is very unfair. He may be given two more minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Let the hon. Member conclude his remarks.

Shri N. Dandeker: I would like to say that mere professions of stopping deficit financing will not get us anywhere. There must be concrete modes of approach to the problem which will result in the absence of the need for deficit financing. Deficit financing is a consequence of "planning" expenditure on a huge scale and over-enthusiastic approaches to the possibility of resources which do not materialise; it is these which require deficit financing. Mere promises that we shall not resort to deficit financing are mere assertions, not practicable undertakings; practical approaches must consist in reducing expenditure, reducing taxation and borrowings, or utilising, in other words, the opportunity afforded by devaluations not for a budget that is planned for a deficit, but a budget that is planned for a surplus.

I would like to end my speech with a little quotation from the admirable statement which the Governor of the Reserve Bank made the other day to a group of bankers. He said:

> "The size of the Plan has indeed to be judged not by what is desirable but rather by what is possible. A seemingly smaller Plan in terms of financial outlays but executed without experiencing a price inflation may, indeed, in terms of physical content, be no smaller than a larger financial Plan whose size contains a sizable element of price inflation traceable to significant credit creation."
>
> A moderation of the pace of investment growth would along-with an effective check to non-Plan expenditure help to relieve the pressures on the economy. A control on the budgetary expenditure and avoidance of inflationary finance would itself help to augment the flow of genuine savings into investment both directly and *via* the capital market. A control of expenditure and the achievement of budgetary balance would also help us to view the problem of mobilisation of tax resources in a different perspective, as it would offer a respite from the constant pressure towards raising tax levels.
>
> I do not wish to be misunderstood as arguing for slower growth. Quite the contrary. In fact the emphasis must be on a sizable acceleration of the rate of growth in the years ahead and for a purposeful advance towards the equally important desideratum of external viability. These objectives are not indeed inconsistent with a Plan whose magnitude is determined by the availability of noninflationary resources. What they do suggest is a restructuring of the pattern of investment so as to emphasise additions to output rather than the pursuit of investment targets in financial terms. In fact, the higher income levels would, by raising the saving quantum and ratios over time, help to expand investment on a more enduring basis."

What I am suggesting, Sir, is that the Fourth Five Year Plan and the annual budget etc. must be specifically geared to the realities of available resources. This continuing talk by Shri Asoka Mehta that he must make another drive for "mobilising resources" is simply going to mean expenditure beyond resources financed by deficit financing.

I would, therfore, end up by saying that while I agree that devaluation was the only way out, I insist that it is the only way out, if, and only if, Government are determined to be honest, an honest insolvent and to start again on a clean slate.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Mr Chairman, I do not want to go into the merits or demerits of devaluation as it is an accomplished fact. The situation had so turned out that Government had no other alternative. The circumstances have been explained in the Economic Survey circulated to Members; there the reasons why this decision has been forced on Government have been set out. The principal reasons are 'the Chinese invasion in 1962, the conflict with Pakistan last year, a very bad and long drought last year which resulted in a very meagre production of 72 million tonnes of foodgrains instead of the expected 89 million tonnes; similarly, industrial raw materials also fell very much in production and consequently, cotton had to be imported, jute had to be imported. There has also been very heavy expenditure. It is also a fact that production in industry has not been able to achieve import substitution. All these factors have led to devaluation and I think in the circumstances it was the correct decision.

Shri Kripalani said that devaluation has been done in the interest of the foreign countries. I cannot under stand how foreign countries will benefit from it. After all, if they have lent us any loans, dollars or pounds, they will get back the same amount of dollars and pounds. If we had gold or any other convertible currency, we would have paid the same amount that we had to pay in the beginning. Therefore, so far as the question of pressure by foreign countries is concerned, I do not think they are at all interested or that they will in any way benefit by our devaluation decision.

On account of very rapid rise in prices of commodities, on account of the situation of drought, there have been a number of imbalances; upto 1962, the price rise was not very substantial—it was in the neighbourhood of about 2 per cent per annum. But subsequently, in the last three years, there has been a phenomenal rise in prices and there is very heavy inflationary tendency which has affected different spheres. Devaluation by itself will not and cannot correct the imbalances in our economy or rectify or lessen the strain on our balance of payments position. That can happen only if we take proper follow-up steps, such steps as will help us in increasing our exports and reducing our imports.

As you know, there has recently been a liberalisation of imports in respect of about 59 industries. This is likely to considerably increase the existing industrial capacity, and it is expected that the industries, which will be able to import these raw materials they need, will be able to help in reducing the demands for imports of finished goods, as also of capital equipment. A large portion of the capacity of these industries has been lying idle. Now that they will get these raw materials, they will be able to meet the demand to a large extent, and when there is more production, there will naturally be less inflation and prices also will not rise. Therefore, I feel that that has been a right step. But this in itself is not enough. Other steps have got to be taken so that more and more production results.

16:25 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF *in the Chair*]

Another thing we have got to keep in mind is the need to keep down the costs so that our experts can meet competition in foreign markets. If we can increase our exports, such exports will also help in meeting the demand for imports and also perhaps in the servicing of our debts. Hence it is necessary that all possible steps be taken to improve our export position. Devaluation will certainly enable our export items to meet competition to a very large extent, but there may be certain items which perhaps will need some more incentives so as to be in a position to be saleable in foreign countries. Such items must get that kind of support from Government.

Certain other steps have got to be taken so that the economy may get going rather rapidly. In this connection, I think, the procedure of licensing should be dispensed with at least

[Shri Himatsingka]

in the case of those industries which can be started for producing consumer goods. As it is, the licensing procedure and the various other steps that have got to be taken to get sanction for an industry will certainly stand in the way and cause delay. The cost also should be kept down so that we can stand competition.

In this context, it may be necessary to control wages and profits. So far as wages are concerned, I feel these ought to be tacked on to production. That means that those who produce more and more efficiently will get more wages. If the wage-earners do not put in their best, they will not be entitled to enhanced wages.

Controls should be done away with as quickly as possible because they stand in the way of various improvements. Government's administrative expenditure should be reduced and cut down drastically. As you know, expenditure has gone up in the last few years from Rs. 487 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 935 crores in 1955-56, to Rs. 1685 crores in 1960-61 on to Rs. 3,665 crores in 1965-66. This must be kept down so that the inflationary pressure may be lessened. I feel there is very great scope for this reduction. As was mentioned in the House by Kripalaniji, a large number of hands in all departments of the Government are in excess. I feel that if 30—35 per cent of the staff are dispensed with, perhaps the work will be better because the number of persons through whom cases have to pass will be reduced. As it is, this stands in the way of expedition; a file has got to move through 20 persons instead of 10 and there is delay at every stage. There is a good scope for this improvement.

Industry should have adequate resources. The costs have gone up on account of devaluation. Therefore, more money will be required, and therefore, the high level of taxation and credit control of the Reserve Bank which are obstructing the natural flow of funds into industry need reconsideration at the hands of the Government. Government, therefore, should reconsider the financial situation and find out means to overcome the stringency, and the steps that I think should be taken include the relaxation of credit controls, provision of larger assistance by financial institutions and reduction in taxation, particular of corporate and industrial income.

You will notice that in the Third Plan period the additional taxation that was expected to be realised was Rs. 1,710 crores, but the actuals came to Rs. 3,000 crores. In the Fourth Plan additional taxation over what has been imposed in the Third Plan period is expected to be Rs. 2,730 crores. You can very well realise with this heavy taxation nothing is left in the hands of the investors, and as a result no new companies are coming up, no factories are being set up, and as a result there has been fall in production and prices are rising, and the demand for consumer goods and all other things is increasing especially on account of the very rapid rise in the population also.

Incentives to certain export items have got to be given. Half-completed projects should be completed expeditiously, so that the money that has been invested might begins to give a return. Quick-yielding projects only should be started, and it should also be kept in view that the output per unit of investment is high.

In this connection, I would like to criticise the speech that was delivered by Shri K. D. Malaviya. He said there is no harm if the public undertakings are not giving profit, but the question of profit comes later. Production must increase. There has been very heavy investment in Bhopal and Ranchi, about Rs. 200 crores, but the production did not exceed Rs. 20 crores. If you take the other industries in the country, the yield per rupee is almost a rupee, or at least more than 50 per cent of the investment, whereas for an investment of

Rs. 200 crores here, you get only about Rs. 20 crores worth of goods. How can the demands be met when such a heavy investment does not give a proper return. What I feel is that full advantage should be taken of the respite that has been given by the generous foreign loans or aid that we are receiving in the wake of devaluation. We should live within our means as a nation both externally in our dealings with the rest of the world and internally within our own borders.

In this connection I would invite the attention of the Government to the very admirable suggestion that was given by the Governor of the Reserve Bank that we should to keep our plans within our means so that we may not have to depend on others; it is our domestic improvidence. our attempt to consume without bothering about production is what has caused inflation and a fall in the internal value of the rupee.

Therefore, I feel that attention should be given to production, and the most effective way to do this would be to help in the utilisation of the productive energy, enterprise, talent and initiative which is not wanting in the country; that should be able to meet all the needs of the country. They should be entitled to put up new industries without going through the time-wasting rigmarole of licences and controls.

Shri Muthiah: (Tirunelveli): Sir, the economic situation of our country today is not quite bright, but it is not alarming, it is not such as to make us depressed or pessimistic. Even developed countries like U.K. are facing difficult problems like us. Our problems are mainly rapid increase in population, food shortage, increasing prices, and adverse balance of payments. The problem of population increase is to be tackled by effective family planning. Food shortage is to be tackled by increased agricultural production to a target of 125 million tonnes before 1971. Increasing prices have to be arrested and stabilised by more and more production in agriculture and industry, by government taking over procurement and distribution of essential commodities at reasonable prices through ration shops, fair price shops and Consumers' Co-operative Stores.

The adverse balance of payments has to be tackled by increased exports and decreased imports. Production is the crying need of the hour. The year 1965-66, was a year of great strain with a great fall in agricultural production and some fall in industrial production, as shown by the Economic Survey. It was a year of deterioration in the financial position of the Central and State Governments and a year of inflationary pressures.

Industrial production rose only by 3·8 per cent in 1965-66 against the target of 11 per cent increase. Production of foodgrains fell by 18 per cent, from 89 million tons in 1964-65 to 72.3 million tons. Production of commercial crops like raw jute, oilseeds, cotton and coffee also fell in 1965-66. The national income consequently declined in 1965-66. The balance of payments position worsened in 1965-66. Exports fell from Rs. 816 crores in 1964-65 to Rs. 810 crores in 1965-66. Import payments became larger, despite severe import cuts.

The causes for the present economic situation are increasing demand because of growing population, shortage of supplies caused by unprecedented drought, scarcity of imported raw materials, components and spares for industry and large government outlays on projects with long gestation periods.

The remedies suggested by Government are: restraint in Government expenditure both plan and non-plan, increasing the productivity of the existing capacity, export promotion, import substitution and restraint over money supply. The measures taken by Government since February, 1966 are: reduction of deficit financing of the Centre for 1966-67 to Rs. 32 crores compared to Rs. 144 crores in 1965-66;

[Shri Muthiah]

implementation of intensive agricultural programmes like the package programmes in selected areas in order to increase agricultural production; adoption of a more liberal import policy to have larger imports of necessary raw materials and components and spares for fuller utilisation of installed capacity in industry for increased industrial production; devaluation of the rupee in order to stimulate exports and reduce imports and to provide incentives for imports substitution and to arrest inflation; keeping a strict watch over Central and State Government expenditure and over credit supply by the banks.

Government has taken certain steps to ensure supplies. They are: Government's purchase of wheat and rice, raw jute, purchase of wheat and rice, raw jute, raw cotton and vegetable oils on a large scale in foreign countries; internal procurement by Government of wheat and rice in the country and distribution of the same by Government at reasonable prices through ration shops, fair price shops and Consumers' Cooperative Stores, supply of essential raw materials; components and spares through imports for 59 priority industries. Government has taken certain fiscal measures in 1966-67 to reduce the inflationary pressures.

The combined outlay for the Central and State Governments for 1966-67 is Rs. 5529 crores, about Rs. 150 crores less than in 1965-66. Both plan and non-plan outlays have been reduced. The provision for Plan expenditure for 1966-67 is 2081 crores, 217 crores less than in 1965-66. The overall deficit of the Central Government is kept at 32 crores and that of the State Governments at 20 crores. Thus financial discipline has been enforced at the Centre and in the States. Central and State Governments are determined to effect economy this year. They have decided to reduce revenue expenditure by 3 per cent and reduce outlay expenditure by 5 per cent. To check inflation, Government has issued directive to banks through the Reserve Bank to restrict their credit. Government's policy is to stimulate savings and investment in productive enterprises and avoid all waste and reduce non-productive expenditure.

Prices in 3rd Plan were high enough because of stagnation in agricultural and industrial production and increased money supply. In the last three years of the 3rd Plan, the price level rose by 36.5 per cent and whole-sale prices of food articles rose by 42 per cent. At the beginning of the 4th Plan, the whole-sale prices further rose by 5·8 per cent and the prices of food articles went up by 8:6 per cent. Prices increased during the last decade by 80 per cent.

In view of persistent shortages, Government decided to take over the procurement and distribution of essential commodities at controlled prices. The final remedy to overcome the ills is to maximise production at all levels agricultural and industrial. The balance of payments position became bad in 1965-66, because of the unprecedented draught and the shortage of foodgrains, and the consequent imports of foodgrains on a large scale and the large imports of raw cotton and raw jute and vegetable oils. The burden of servicing the large foreign loans increased from Rs. 58 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 147 crores in 1965-66. Our borrowings from the International Monetary Fund stand today at 475 million dollars. Our foreign exchange is very meagre now, standing at about 100 crores. To remedy the situation, certain measures have been taken by Government such as fiscal did to exports; severe import restrictions and. increase in import duties; curb on foreign travel; steps to check smuggling.

Devaluation was an unavoidable step, taken by Government to arrest deterioration in the economic situation, to boost up exports and to discourage imports. The decision to devalue the rupee was simply the formal recognition of a *de facto* situation—The Indian

rupee had lost its par value in the international market. The Indian rupee was quoted at a considerable discount in unofficial quarters. Government was compelled to take this major step in the interest of providing a stable solution to our balance of payments problem. Over the last few years, our exports were pushed up, largely by special fiscal aid, and subsidies. Over 70 per cent of India's exports moved only with such aids. Devaluation will maximise our exports over a period of time, though not immediately.

Government is taking determined steps to encourage import substitution, and to encourage the Swadeshi spirit in industrial production by a substantial increase in import duties.

Prices of imported goods would rise, as a result of devaluation and this will discourage imports. Prices of export-goods would be cheaper in foreign markets, because of devaluation and this will stimulate our exports.

Devaluation will increase the burden of repayment of foreign debts. It will increase the rupee value of our foreign loans. The cost of Government imports will go up, because of devaluation. The value of foreign aid in terms of rupees will become larger. In the private sector, the cost of imported plant and equipment and imported raw materials will go up.

The Government has taken follow-up measures on devaluation; they consist of—

(1) arrangements to meet the import requirements of export industries,

(2) liberalisation of imports, in respect of 59 priority industries,

(3) meeting the needs of small industries in the matter of liberalised imports,

(4) controlling the prices of all essential commodities by Government.

(5) arrangements to open consumer cooperative stores on a large scale throughout the country,

(6) effecting economy in Government expenditure,

(7) improving economy, efficiency and productivity in public sector projects,

(8) Government ensuring a strict watch by the Reserve Bank on credit supply by the banks,

(9) promoting savings and investments.

(10) promoting production and exports.

Let us go forward with confidence in our Government and in our people and in the glorious destiny of our country.

सभापति महोदय : श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : सभापति महोदय, मेरी पार्टी के पांच मिनट बाकी हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : (सीकर) : सभापति महोदय, अवमूल्यन के पक्ष और विपक्ष में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि अवमूल्यन एक तरह से बारह महीने पहले हो चुका था, जब हम ने गोल्ड बांड्ज़ स्कीम और नैशनल रेमिटेंस स्कीम जारी की थी, क्योंकि उस समय हमारे रुपये की कीमत घट कर दस रुपया प्रति डालर हो गई थी । जब श्री टी० टी० के० ने चार्ज लिया, तो हमारे रुपये की कीमत छः रुपये प्रति डालर थी, लेकिन कुछ कारणों से—जिन को मैं इस समय नहीं बता सकता—जब उन्होंने अपना पद छोड़ा, तो रुपये की कीमत घट कर दस रुपये प्रति डालर हो गई थी । अवमूल्यन के बाद भी रुपये की कीमत दस रुपये प्रति डालर और बीस रुपये

[श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया]

प्रति पौंड है । मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार ने अवमूल्यन करके एक तरह से रुपये की वास्तविक कीमत को रेगुलराइज किया है ।

अवमूल्यन अपने आप में कोई बुरी चीज नहीं है। फ्रांस, इटली और कई ईस्ट यूरोपियन देशों में अवमूल्यन हुआ है और उसके बाद वे देश आगे बढ़े हैं और उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है । जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, अवमूल्यन अपने आप में कोई खराब स्टेप नहीं है । यह जरूर है कि यह सोचना जरूरी है कि अवमूल्यन के बाद हम ने क्या कदम उठाना है ।

सब से पहला सवाल तो यह है कि हमारे कारखानों का प्राडक्शन बढ़ना चाहिए । अगर प्राडक्शन नहीं बढ़ेगा, तो हमारी कीमतें बढ़ेंगी और अगर कीमतें बढ़ेंगी, तो हम को मजदूरी बढ़ानी पड़ेगी, जिसका परिणाम यह होगा कि हमारे माल की कीमत इतनी ऊंची हो जायेगी कि हम अवमूल्यन के बाद भी दूसरे मुल्कों को एक्सपोर्ट नहीं कर सकेंगे । जैसा कि श्री हिम्मतसिंहका ने कहा है, प्राडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार की सहायता की आवश्यकता है—और सहानुभूति की भी आवश्यकता है । आज एक लाइसेंस लेने में दो बरस लग जाते हैं । इस में छः मिनिस्ट्रीज अलग अलग तरह से इन्वाल्व्ड हैं । जो बड़े लोग हैं, जिन के पहले से ही बीस कारखाने हैं, वे तो दो बरस तक राह देख सकते हैं, लेकिन एक साधारण आदमी के लिए, जो नया आदमी एक नया कारखाना लगाना चाहता है, उसके लिए दो बरस तक लाइसेंस की राह देखना बड़ा मुश्किल है । इसलिए अगर सरकार प्राडक्शन को बढ़ाना चाहती है, तो उसको कोई ऐसी कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए कि हमारे अफ़सरों के काम में तेजी आये । मैं आप के द्वारा सरकार को कहना चाहता हूं कि अफ़सरों का रवैया ऐसा हो गया है कि वे किसी तरह से भी काम को निपटाना नहीं चाहते हैं, कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं लेना चाहते हैं, वे सब जिम्मेदारी दूसरों पर छोड़ देते हैं और लोगों को मिलते भी नहीं हैं । पिछले हफ्ते मुझे अनुभव हुआ कि कुछ बड़े अच्छे व्यक्ति एक अफ़सर को मिलने के लिए गये । उस अफ़सर ने उनके साथ ऐसा व्यवहार किया कि क्या बताया जाये । अगर हमारे अफ़सरों का यही रवैया रहेगा, तो हमारे देश की प्रगति और विकास में, उसकी प्राडक्शन में बहुत रुकावट पड़ेगी ।

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) उस अफ़सर का नाम बताइये ।

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : मैं सोच रहा हूं कि यहां पर मैं उसका नाम बताऊं या नहीं ।

सभापति महोदय : उस अफ़सर का नाम मिनिस्टर साहब को बतायें, यहां पर नहीं ।

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : मैं ने मिनिस्टर साहब को बता दिया है और शायद उन्होंने एक्शन भी लिया है । अगर हमारे अफ़सरों का ऐसा ही रवैया रहा कि वे काम नहीं करना चाहेंगे, लोगों को मिलना नहीं चाहेंगे, फ़ाइलें नहीं निपटाना चाहेंगे, तो हमारे देश का प्राडक्शन नहीं बढ़ सकेगा, जो कि हमारे देश की पहली आवश्यकता है । हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने भी कहा है कि देश का प्राडक्शन बढ़ना चाहिए ।

जहां तक पब्लिक सैक्टर का सम्बन्ध है, कुछ ही समय पहले हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था कि पब्लिक सैक्टर को नफ़ा करना चाहिए—उस ने नफ़ा क्यों नहीं किया ? जब उसमें सैंकड़ों करोड़ रुपये लगे हुए हैं, तो उसको प्राडक्शन बढ़ा कर नफ़ा करना चाहिए । लेकिन विपक्ष के लोग कहते हैं—और हमारे अपने लोग भी यह कहते हैं—कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में नफ़ा हो या घाटा हो, उसकी कोई परवाह नहीं है, पब्लिक सैक्टर को चलना चाहिए । यह बात ग़लत है । पब्लिक सैक्टर में जनता का रुपया लगा हुआ

है । जो भारतीय जनता दस, बीस, पचास रुपये विभिन्न प्रकार के करों, टैक्सों और एक्साइज आदि के रूप में देती है, उसका रुपया इस पब्लिक सैक्टर में लगा हुआ है । उस रुपये की कीमत जो बड़े आदमी हैं, बड़े व्यापारी हैं उस से ज्यादा है । अगर उस रुपये को कहीं भी आंच आती है तो वह देश पर आंच आती है । इसलिए हमारा कहना है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर अच्छा चले । हमें पब्लिक सेक्टर से कोई भी विरोध नहीं है क्योंकि आज बड़े बड़े कारखाने सौ दो सौ तीन सौ करोड़ के कारखाने पब्लिक सेक्टर में ही बैठ सकते हैं । लेकिन यह हमें जरूर देखना है कि वह पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखाने अच्छे चलें । आज पब्लिक सेक्टर में एक दो को छोड़ कर बाकी अच्छे नहीं चल रहे हैं । खाली एक दो कम्पनियों का नाम मैं ले सकता हूं । टलीफोन कम्पनी या एच० एम० टी० या एक दो और दवाइयों के कारखाने । बाकी आप के जितने बड़े बड़े कारखाने हैं आप का हेवी इंजीनियरिंग का कारखाना रांची का है, इतना मिसमैनेज्ड है दो सौ करोड़ हमारा उसमें लग रहा है, शायद डेढ़ सौ करोड़ लग गया है और एक सौ करोड़ और लगेगा । उसमें घाटा तो है ही प्रोडक्शन कितना है ? 30 से 35 करोड़ । इसी तरह भोपाल का है, भोपाल में तो यह कह दिया है कि 1970 तक यह घाटा देता ही रहेगा । घाटा भी लगे 1970 तक वह भी समझ में आ सकता है परन्तु घाटे के साथ साथ प्रोडक्शन भी तो नहीं बढ़ रहा है । जिस चीज़ के लिए कारखाना बैठाया गया था वह चीज तो आज भी हमें वेस्ट जर्मनी और अमेरिका से मंगानी पड़ती है । तो इस में रुपया भी हम ने लगा रखा है घाटा भी हो रहा है, प्रोडक्शन भी नहीं बढ़ रहा है तो इसकी तरफ़ तो हमें देखना है । यह कह देना कि वह कैसे ही चले चलने ही चाहिए यह कह कर के मैं यह मान जाऊंगा कि मैं बहुत प्रगतिवादी हूं और अगर कुछ सदस्य यह कहते हैं कि इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए तो वह गलत हैं और उसको यह कहेंगे कि यह तो इस तरह की विचारधारा के हैं । तो मेरा निवदन है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में कारखाने बड़ें उस में मुझ कोई भी आपत्ति नहीं है । परन्तु वह अच्छे चलने चाहिए । उनमें प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा होना चाहिए और नफा होना चाहिए ।

दूसरा जो देश का प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ रहा है उसका कारण यह है कि जो साधारण आदमी है, मेरा मतलब है कि मिडिल क्लास या यंग जो नये नये आदमी आ रहे हैं उनको फाइनेंस की बड़ी मुसीबत है । बैंक उनको रुपया नहीं देता है । यह मैंने पहले भी कहा, बैंक कोई भी नया खाता साधारण आदमी का नहीं करते हैं । वह रिज़र्व बैंक का नाम ले देते हैं कि रिर्ज़व बैंक का रेस्ट्रिक्शन है । अब कितना रेस्ट्रिक्शन है, मैं नहीं जानता परन्तु इतना ही रेस्ट्रिक्शन रहेगा तो देश का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा, कारखाने नहीं बढ़ेंगे, यह निश्चित बात है । बड़ी बड़ी जो गवर्नमेंट की वित्तीय संस्थायें हैं जैसे आई०एफ० सी०, एल० आइ० सी० या एन० आइ० डी० सी० उनकी इतनी बड़ी फाइलें और क्वश्चनायर हैं कि एक साधारण आदमी के लिए उनका जवाब देना और सेटिस्फाई करना बहुत मुश्किल है । अगर उतनी तपस्या करे तो शायद उसको मुक्ति भी मिल सकती है । इतनी बड़ी तपस्या उसमें है । तो यह तो मैंने पहले जैसा कहा था कि ऐसी एक संस्था बना दे सरकार कि जो साधारण लोगों को लाख दो लाख या पचास हजार रुपये वाले हैं, उनको वाजिब सिक्योरिटी पर लोन मिल जाय । आज जालन्धर में, लुधियाना में कितने कितने छोटे छोटे कारखाने लगे हुए हैं ? कितने आदमी उस मे काम करते हैं ? वास्तव में हमारी असली भावना तो वही है कि घर घर में छोटे छोटे कारखाने हों, हर एक आदमी काम करे और देश का उत्पादन बढ़े । वह सरकार की रुचि आज नहीं है । साधारण आदमियों को न तो लाइसेंस मिल पाता है और न उन्हें कोई वित्तीय मदद मिलती है ।

[श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया]

टैक्सेज़ के बारे में मेरी भी यही राय है कि बहुत बड़े टैक्स लगने से नये कारखाने नहीं बनेंगे। इन दिनों में बहुत से लाइसेंस लोगों के लिये हुए पड़े हैं। परन्तु नये कारखाने नहीं बैठ रहे हैं। यह बात साफ है कि वह लोन वापस नहीं दे सकते। वेस्ट जर्मनी और अमेरिका दोनों ने पिछले कई वर्षों में टैक्स घटाये हैं। घटाने के बाद भी उनके टैक्स ज्यादा आये हैं क्योंकि उतने ही कारखाने बढ़ गये। तो एक दफा टैक्स हाल्ट हैम लोग कम से कम कर दें। इस बार वित्त मंत्री जी ने बोनस टैक्स हटाया और डिविडेंड टैक्स हटाया। उसमें बहुत बड़ा रुपया नहीं दे दिया। रुपया तो जो दूसरे टैक्स लगे उन से आ गया। परन्तु उसका एक असर हुआ। बाजारों पर असर हुआ, लोगों पर असर हुआ। सरकार को वैसी टैक्स की आमदनी हो गई और बोनस मार्केट में कुछ तेजी आयी। तो यह नहीं देखें कि टैक्स घटाने से दूसरे आदमी क्या कहेंगे। इस तरह के टैक्स और और परसनल टैक्स भी आज बहुत बढ़े हुए हैं। दो हजार रुपये महीना आज किसी को मिलता है तो उसको भी घर का खर्चा चला कर और टैक्स देकर शायद ही कुछ बच सकता है। तो टैक्सों में भी कमी, वाजिब कमी होनी चाहिए। वह कमी कैसे हो? वह कमी तब हो सकती है जब सरकार अपना खर्चा घटाये। तो उसके लिए सरकार तैयार नहीं है। खर्चा इतना बढ़ता चला जा रहा है, इतने दफ्तर, इतने सेक्रटरी, डिप्टी सेक्रटरी, अंडर सेक्रटरी भरे हुए हैं आज मुझे किसी ने बताया कि एक मंत्रालय में 50 अंडर सेक्रेटरी हैं। यह एक अच्छे सदस्य ने कहा। और 50 अंडर सेक्रेटरी होंगे तो ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी, डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी भी कितने होंगे? फिर सेक्रेटरी होगा। एक एक सेक्रेटरी के कितने कितने आदमी

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कौन सा मंत्रालय है वह?

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : बहुत से मंत्रालय में होंगे। एक मंत्रालय का नाम लिया। परन्तु इतने जब सेक्रेटरी होंगे और दफ्तर इतना बड़ा होगा तो सरकार टैक्स नहीं घटा सकती।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय श्रीमन्, नाम बता दिया जाय।

सभापति महोदय : बजट आप के पास होगा उसमें नाम लिखा होगा।

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : अगर सरकार अपना खर्चा नहीं घटाती है तो टैक्स नहीं घटा पायेगी। या टैक्स घटाये नहीं तो कम से कम बढ़ाये तो नहीं। लेकिन उसे तो टैक्स और बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। जैसा कि इंडीकेशन मिल रहा है। पांच मिनट मुझे ही और बोलने दीजिये। इतनी देर में दूसरा तो कोई सदस्य बोलेगा नहीं।

सभापति महोदय : आप दो-तीन मिनट में खत्म कर दीजिये।

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में हम सोच रहे थे कि हमारा एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ेगा डीवैल्यूएशन के बाद। मुझे श्रीमन् उसमें सन्देह लगता है एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ने में क्योंकि एक तो हमारी चीज़ों के उत्पादन के दाम ज्यादा हैं चाहे लेबर कास्ट की वजह से चाहे काम कम हो। तो एक तो हमारे उत्पादन के दाम ज्यादा हैं और दूसरे जो वेस्ट जर्मनी और अमेरिका में हमारा माल जाता था वह इसेंटिव के जोर से जाता था। उसके बदले में इंसेन्टिव मिलता था और उसी इसेंटिव से उसी हिसाब से वह बेचा करते थे वहां जापान के मुकाबिले में या और दूसरे मुल्कों के मुकाबिले में। आज वह इसेंटिव अभी तक सरकार तय नहीं कर पायी है। वह अभी तक सोच रही है और सोचने सोचने में ही वह दो महीने का बाजार तो चला गया। दो महीने तक उन मुल्कों को कोई एक्सपोर्ट

नहीं हुआ । आगे होगा या नहीं होगा पता नहीं । इसीलिए मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जो भी निश्चय करे, अगर सरकार एक्सपोर्ट नहीं चाहती है तो वैसा कह दे, लेकिन इस तरह से रखना कि नीति निर्धारण कर रहे हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है । जो कुछ भी करना है वह जल्दी करना चाहिए । अगर वह नहीं करेगी तो कपड़े का एक्सपोर्ट घटेगा । चाय का तो जैसा है वैसा ही रहेगा और जूट का तो घट ही गया है क्योंकि जूट में जैसा कि हिम्मतसिंहका ने कहा कि पिछली बार ड्राट के कारण इसमें कमी हुई ।

सबसे ज्यादा जो गलती हुई वह मैं समझता हूं हुई हमारे खेती के उत्पादन में । आज 17 वर्ष मान लीजिये। स्वाधीन हुए हुआ । परन्तु खेती के लिए हमारी सरकार बात तो बहुत करती है मगर उसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दे सकी । मैं आपके द्वारा कहना चाहता हूं कि आज हमारी प्रान्तीय सरकारें किसानों से गन्ने पर सेस लेती हैं । वह इसलिए है कि सड़कों पर या सिंचाई पर खर्च किया जाय जिससे किसानों को लाभ मिले । परन्तु वह सेस का रुपया बहुत सी प्रान्तीय सरकारें उन कामों में न खर्च करके दूसरे कामों में खर्च कर देती हैं । बेचारे किसान रोते ही रह जाते हैं । रुपया किसानो से ही लिया । सेस में अरबों रुपया उनके पास है । हम यहां कहते हैं तो यह कहा जाता है कि यह तो प्रान्तीय सरकारों का मामला हो, किसी का मामला हो प्रान्तीय सरकारें आखिर सेंटर के पास आती हैं हर एक तरह की सहायता के लिए, तो उन्हें आदेश देना चाहिए ।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप दो मिनट में खत्म कर दीजिये ।

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : तो मेरा यह निवेदन है कि जो भी रुपया सेस के रूप में लिया जाय वह तो किसानों के काम में लगे

ही, परन्तु इसके सिवाय भी जहां भी खेती बढ़ने की गुंजाइश हो वहां इर्रीगेशन के लिए, खेती की बढ़ोतरी के लिए पूरे तौर से सहायता दी जाय ।

अभी तक 50 करोड़ का फर्टिलाइज़र प्रति वर्ष विदेशों से हम मंगाते हैं । अगर 30 करोड़ रुपये की मशीनरी मंगाकर लगा लें तो वह 50 करोड़ रुपये का खर्चा बच सकता है । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने या फूड ऐंड एग्रीकल्चर मंत्री ने . . .

सभापति महोदय : अब खत्म कीजिये ।

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं । तो उन्होंने प्रयत्न भी किया । परन्तु दुर्भाग्य है कि इन चीज़ों में भी हम पालिटिक्स ले आते हैं और वह काम हमारा अधूरा पड़ा है । इतना ही कह कर मैं फिर वह कहता हूं कि जो जरूरी चीजें हैं उनकी तरफ़ सरकार को ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

17 hrs.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warrangal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Finance Minister said that devaluation was inevitable; that it was a dire necessity. Necessity knows no law and I think that is why it required such an eminent lawyer like Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri for its defence.

Sir, many hon. Members have pointed out that our economic situation that is causing great concern to all of us is largely due to the two wars with our neighbours and also due to the stoppage of foreign aid. That is common ground, but we have to find out why it is so. Were we caught unprepared by these two wars or were we not able to check inflation that we saw coming our way, or was all this built-in. in the scheme itself of the Plans.

Our Plans, I submit, have been based on utilising to the maximum all our resources from inside the country

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

and all available loans from outside. We had made it in such a way that there was no room...

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may resume his seat. He may continue his speech tomorrow. We now pass on to the next business on the Order Paper.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगर) : सभापति महोदय केवल इसके कि आध घन्टे की बहस जारी हो, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं आपसे स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूं। कुछ रोज पहले मैंने एक जासूसी के केस के बारे में अर्ज किया था, जिस में ए० आई०सी०सी० के दफ्तर में काम करने वाले सुनीलदास साहब का जिक्र हुआ था। उस वक्त न नन्दा साहब ने उसका खण्डन किया था और न पुष्टी की थी। आज मुझे पता चला है कि उस आदमी को गिरफ्तार किया गया है कामराज के कहने पर। इसका भी खुलासा साढ़े पांच बजे से पहले हो जाय तो बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी।

सभापति महोदय : बात यह है कि जब तक कोई चीज सामने न हो, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न ऐसे नहीं आ सकता है। उसका आप पहले नोटिस देते, इसलिये लिख कर भेजें।

श्री मधु लिमये : दो कार्यों के आयटम्स के बीच में से व्यवस्था का या स्पष्टीकरण का प्रश्न उठाया जा सकता है।

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17.03 hrs.

*EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sure the House is glad that, as stated by the Minister of Defence on 1st August, the Government has made adequate arrangements for certain Ex-servicemen. But, Sir, it is with considerable pain and anguish that I proceed to narrate to the House the sad story of the shabby treatment meted out to the good old brave men who during the last conflagration of World War II rallied round the flaming banner of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and, rather than languish in captivity, struck a blow for their country's freedom and joined the grand Liberation Army of Netaji. Many of them died martyrs in distant South-East Asia but, Sir, a large number of them returned home as prisoners in British hands, brought about by the forced surrender of Japan after the American atombomb was dropped in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. And, here, Sir, in the Red Fort trial, which was illumined by the grand forensic eloquence of the late Shri Bullabhai Desai, to which Shri Jawaharlal Nehru lent weight and prestige by his presence, those soldiers of the Indian National Army, the Azad Hind Fauj, were tried and their gallant role was completely vindicated in the eyes of the Indian people, the Indian nation. But they were convicted by the British Court Martial.

Sir, the INA hastened the day of India's deliverance. But for the stirring call of *"Delhi Chalo"* and the armed campaign waged by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, but for the Indian National Army which reinforced the "Quit India Movement" launched by Mahatma Gandhi, this country would not have become—I am positive on that—free in 1947. They hastened the day of deliverance.

But what has been the record of this Government? How have they treated these men who hastened the day of India's delivarance and got our freedom nearer? They still suffer from the hang-over of the bad old days of the British regime who by a notorious, infamous ordinance classified them into four categories in 1943, and then

*Half-An-Hour Discussion.

issued, on the basis of that, another notification classifying them in 1946 into four categories—it is a confidential notification issued by the British Government white, grey, black (they did not say 'brown') and the last one, the most dangerous, perhaps the irredeemable. The number four category people were called "dangerous".

The "whites" were those who apologised for their conduct, for having joined Netaji's INA and expressed regret. They were taken back into service. Those officers and men were reinstated. They were also paid their arrears of pay and allowances. Their seniority was taken into consideration for the period they were incaptivity in Japanese hands and during the time they were in the INA also. Everything was given consideration just as in the case of other soldiers who were in captivity in other countries during the world war.

The "grey" were those who—in their eyes, here it is defined in the British Government's own parlance —will be discharged from the army with an indifferent character certificate and who will forfeit gratuity and pay and allowances for the period they were prisoners of war.

Then comes the "black"—I do not know whether pitch black or just black—who will not be brought to trial but will be dismissed from the army and will forfeit war gratuity and pay and allowances from the date of capture by the enemy to the date of discharge. The British Government used the word "enemy" to describe the Japanese. Our Government also lately, in a recent answer in Parliament, used the same word; they copied it from the British Government to describe the Japanese. I will come to it later.

The last one, the dangerous or the irredeemable were those who will be tried by court martial. I do not know what happened to these.

But the question before us today arises out of the points in the reply given by the Defence Minister on the 1st August. When I expressed the joy and pleasure of the House, when I said that the House was glad that ex-servicemen would be re-employed in certain services, I asked what had been done for these gallant men, the brave men of the Indian National Army. The Defence Minister said, recounting his own experience as Chief Minister of bilingual Bombay, and later of Maharashtra also, that in Bombay in his own State there were certain schemes devised for these unfortunate men who had fought so gallantly for the country's freedom and who had written a glorious chapter in the annals of India. The Defence Minister said that many schemes were on paper for these men but they were only paper schemes with paper priorities. If the Minister forgets, I will read out what he said.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I know that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I need not read that then. There are paper schemes for these men, he said.

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Member, Shri Kamath, should know that it is only a half-an-hour discussion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will take only 10 or 12 minutes; or perhaps 13. I am allowed 15 minutes. I would congratulate the Government upon their decision which was taken in 1948 according to which those civilian employees of the British Government in India, who had dismissed from service, who had left the service to join the Indian national movement, the movement led by Mahatma Gandhi, were given entitlement to their seniority, to their re-employment and that where necessary, even superannuation posts should be created for re-employing those who were dismissed or who resigned or who left service to join the Indian national movement organised by the Congress

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): You were one of them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes. there were others too. I did not want to cash in on my sacrifices.

The point here is that afterwards, in 1961, the Government issued another notification to the effect that these ex-INA personnel would be treated by the Government of India at par with those who had participated in the national movement in India—the words used were "at par with them". But now those members of the INA who remained in Japanese captivity and who did not joint the Indian National Army were paid their full pay and allowances for the period of captivity in the hands of Japanese, but those who preferred to join the Indian National Army, who worked for freedom, who fought for freedom, were denied their pay and allowances and even today the schemes for their re- employment are only schemes on paper.

This is what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said in the Constituent Assembly. My colleague Mr. Tyagi was there and Mrs. Renuka Ray was also there. This is what he said in March, 1948—all honour to him. If it was not tragic, it would be comic for the Government to adopt this attitude today after hearing what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said in 1948:

"The Government have given earnest consideration to the cases of ex-INA personnel, officers and other ranks. These cases were considered by the previous Government . ."

—that is the British Government—

"....over two years ago. It was then decided that the INA personnel should be divided into three categories, White, Grey and Black, and that certain steps should be taken regard to the three categories. "White" were remitted to remain in service, Greys were discharged and the "Black" dismissed and|or convicted."

He went on to say:

"The new Government brought a fresh view-point to bear on the whole question so that no stigma should attach to anyone by virtue of the fact that he was a member of the I.N.A....."

On this basis, the entire statement was made. But what does the Defence Minister say in March, 1966, in the last budget session? It was not an oral answer but it was a written answer laid on the Table of the House. This is what the Defence Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, said:

"No arrears of pay are due to be paid to the personnel referred to *viz.*, ex-Indian Army personnel who joined the INA during the last World War and who were classified as 'Black' and 'Grey'... "

—"White" category was paid in full. He says in 1966, even after Pandit Nehru said in 1948 that no stigma should attach to INA personnel—this was stated in March, 1966, three months ago—as follows:

"These personnel forfeited their pay and allowances for certain periods......"

—that is to say, the period during which they were in the INA—

" ...The question of restoring the forfeited pay and allowances has been considered by Government in the past, but not agreed to."

That is the vital question, the crux of the matter, "but not agreed to."

"....The personnel have, however, been given various concessions...."

What concessions? The circular which put them at par with those who joined the national movement inside India was explained further two years later by the Government. The notification says that it applies only to the civil employees in the INA and not to the INA armed personnel.

That is to say, the clerks and others who were in the INA were entitled to be treated at par with those who joined the national movement inside India and the armed personnel of the INA were not entitled to those benefits and those concessions. It is a sordid story of discriminatory treatment meted out to our brave patriots who joined the INA, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's Azad Hind Fauj at very grave risk to their own lives. So many died martyrs and of those who came back to India, to this day, more than 80 per cent are still alive—of course, some of them have left us, have passed away—and they are still unemployed. The Minister himself admitted that. The patience of these ex-INA personnel—we hold them, in the words of Pandit Nehru himself, in high esteem—has been sorely tried and it is high time that a Parliamentary Commission or a Committee was appointed to go into this matter in consultation with the Defence Ministry and also......

Mr. Chairman: Let the hon. Member listen to the reply and afterwards, if any other action is left, then he could suggest.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would demand that a Parliamentary Committee be appointed to go into the whole matter in consultation with the Defence Minisry, the officials of the Defence Ministry, together with officers of the ex-INA personnel association, some of whom have offered to place their services honorarily at the disposal of any Committee that might be appointed in connection with this matter. I do command, I do request the House, I entreat the House to bestow their very earnest consideration on his matter and ensure that justice is done to these men who struck a blow for the country's freedom.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I would like the Minister to explain why, in his reply to Unstarred Question No. 831 on 1st August, he used the expression 'enemy' without putting it in quotation marks to indicate the technical significance of this expression with reference to those forces which were pitted against our people. The 'enemy' here refers to Japanese in the Second World War. Technically they were enemies of British India; there is no doubt about it. Now in the year 1966, after so much has happened, after so much is known here in reply to Unstarred Question No. 831 on 1st August, the Minister says—I am quoting his words:

> "In 1948, the following payments were sanctioned for the ex-INA personnel who were not taken back into the Army:—
>
> (i) Amounts standing to their credit, including deferred pay on the date of their capture by the enemy, where not already paid."

Here obviously it refers to the enemy of British India. My question is this. In view of all that has happened, in view of the historic role of the INA having become plain by the divulgence of so many other kinds of information which are before the country, why do we, in official statements, use the word 'enemy' in this particular manner? It goes against our very grain.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I accept the correction.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस और आज़ाद हिन्द फौज का इस देश पर कितना ऋण है उसी का प्रमाण यह है कि उनका नाम आते ही सारे देश का मस्तक श्रद्धा के साथ नत हो जाता है । परन्तु पिछले कई वर्षों से बराबर यह चर्चा इस सदन में और बाहर भी चल रही है कि आजाद हिन्द फौज के अफसर और सिपाही जो अभी तक हमारे सद्भाग्य से जीवित हैं और जिन्होंने आजाद हिन्द फौज में रह कर देश की स्वतन्त्रता के लिए कार्य किया है अभी तक भी बेरोजगार हैं । मैं रक्षा मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या रक्षा

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

मंत्रालय ने भारत सरकार के सामने कोई इस प्रकार की योजना पेश की है कि अगर आप उनको सेना में नहीं रख सकते हैं तो और इस प्रकार के न जाने कितने संगठन हैं जिनमें उनको खपाया जा सकता है। उन में उन्हें खपाया जाये। एक भी आजाद हिन्द फौज के सिपाही का बेरोजगार होना हमारे लिए शर्म और लज्जा की बात है।

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I only stand here to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that those Indian sodiers who fought and joined the Army of Subhash Chandra Bose at that time, should have been recognised as patriots by the Government of Free India immediately after the declaration of Independence. Anyhow, certain circulars were issued and something was done. But I find that today several of them are moving about and nobody even seems to recognise them in any way. I believe that the debt that we owe to them and which the whole country owes to them for the sacrifices that they made at a very critical time for our country is of such a nature that if we do not recognise their services, then our names would go down to posterity as those of ungrateful men.

The demand which Shri Kamath has made is a very modest one. I would suggest that Government may appoint a committee to go into the whole question and find out certain methods to give due recognition to them so that the memory of the work done by them may continue and be remembered by posterity also.

Mr. Chairman: I would crave the indulgence of the House, because I had also given my name. I shall say only one thing. About three days back, a number of ex-INA men had met me in Jammu and placed before me their very pitiable condition.

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): This question of re-employment and rehabilitation of the ex-servicemen or the ex-armed personnel is closely associated with the morale of the Armed Forces. If a man who is serving in the Armed Forces finds that after retirement, an ex-serviceman is employed or rather comfortably rehabilitated, then his morale goes up; but if he finds that the ex-servicemen have got to knock about and they remain unemployed and cannot maintain their families, then, of course, his morale goes down. This is why I feel that the point which has been raised by Shri Kamath is extremely important.

Mr. Chairman: He may put his question.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: The only question that I would like to put with regard to the INA is this. Does the hon. Minister not feel that the reason why the British left India was that there was an INA at the close of the last War?

Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra (Khandwa): In view of the fact that most of the INA personnel might have crossed the age of 45 or 50 now, the only practicable way to employ them in any national service would be to give them the task of national integration, because we learn that these INA personnel had developed a kind of national outlook under the leadership of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, overcoming the prejudices of caste, creed and various other kinds of 'isms' and also in view of the fact that our problem of national integration is still very important and very acute, would it not be advisable for us to employ these people in some such task, maintaining their entity as a group so that they may be able to retain those traditions and do something to contribute towards national integration because that is one of the most important tasks today?

Shri Krishanpal Singh (Jalesar): (Berhampur): It is complained that

in the past the Government had a certain approach, at least the Army and the Defence Ministry had a certain approach and were against keeping these men or allowing these men to enter the Army in the same ranks from which they were discharged. But now, the first question that I want to ask is this. What was the reason for that approach? Was there any agreement with the former British Government or was there any other reason? If there was no such reason. then since most of these people are now over-aged, would the Government in order to redress their past wrong, at least now agree to give them the same facilities as the *ex*-servicemen of the Army are given?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): A statement was made on the floor of this House that the INA personnel had been divided into three classes, the white list, the black list and the grey list. First of all, I would like to know whether that classification has been abolished or it still exists. If it still exists, what is going to happen to those persons who are on those lists which were not approved by the Government?

Of course, I believe that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is alive and he will one day make his appearance. What would he say to his countrymen when he comes and asks the question, 'What have you done to these INA personnel?' So I want to know what has happened to those lists, whether all of them have not been brought together in one list which is useful for their employment.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : सभापति महोदय स्वतन्त्रता के बाद हथियारों के बारे में जो पुर्ज़े हैं उन के बारे में युद्ध-कला या युद्ध शास्त्र या सेना की रचना और तत्सम्बन्धी किताबों के बारे में अंग्रेजों पर हमारी निर्भरता कम होने के बजाये बढ़ती चली जा रही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वैस्चन पूछिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय हमारे साथ हमेशा ऐसे ही होता है । दूसरे माननीय सदस्य पांच पांच मिनट बोल जाते हैं, लेकिन हमारे लिए आप एक भी मिनट नहीं दे सकते । मैं सवाल ही करने जा रहा हूं । मैं जानता हूं कि क्या प्रक्रिया है । मैं जानता हूं कि इस समय केवल सवाल ही करना है ।

Mr. Chairman: I want to make one thing clear to all hon. Members. We must ourselves upheld our rules and regulations and procedures. If we do that, then we will be able to conduct our business very well. Here the scope is absolutely limited. Kindly put the question straight.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूं । मेरा बिल्कुल सीमित सवाल है । पूंजी और व्यापार का तो प्रश्न ही छोड़ दीजिए । सेना, हथियार और पुर्ज़ों के सम्बन्ध में अंग्रेज़ों पर हमारी निर्भरता ज्यों की त्यों है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या हमारे ऊपर अंग्रेजों की दिमागी गुलामी का अभी भी असर है जिसके कि प्रतीक के रूप में आज भी राष्ट्रपति भवन के सामने जार्ज राजा की मूर्ति लगी हुई है : जब कभी मैं कलकत्ता जाता हूं तो मैं देखता हूं कि क्लाइव स्ट्रीट का नाम तो बदल कर नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस रास्ता रख दिया गया है लेकिन जब कि नेताजी अंग्रेजों साम्राज्यवाद के कट्टर दुश्मन थे और उन्होंने आजाद हिन्द फौज को बनाया, तो क्या वजह है कि हम नेताजी की आज़ाद हिन्द फौज को अपनी सेना मे शामिल नहीं करा सके हैं—क्या इस वजह से कि हमारी दिमागी गुलामी अभी भी खतम नहीं हो पाई है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अभी 1 अगस्त को मेरे इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में कि आजाद हिन्द फौज के जो भूतपूर्व सैनिक इस समय बेरोज़गार हैं क्या उनको काश्तकारी करने के लिए ज़मीन दी जायेगी और जिनके पास आवास की व्यवस्था नहीं है

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

क्या उनके लिये आवास की व्यवस्था की जायेगी माननीय राज्य मंत्री ने बताया कि हमने इसकी व्यवस्था की है और हम देने वाले हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अब तक किस कितने सैनिकों को खेती की ज़मीन दी गई है और कितने सैनिकों के लिए आवास की व्यवस्था की गई है और अगर अभी तक ऐसा नहीं किया गया है तो इस सम्बन्ध में जो योजना बनाई गई है उसको कब तक लागू किया जायेगा।

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah (Jhalawar): Sometimes ago we read that there had been given an *ad hoc* relief of Rs. 30 lakhs for *ex*-INA personnel How much of it has been distributed, and if any balance remains, what are Government's plans to do with it by way of giving adequate publicity to it so that those *ex*-INA personnel who may still be without any relief may come forward and avail of it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: More than 1 crore is due.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh (Bulandshahr): In view of the existing unsatisfactory state of affairs regarding the employment of *ex*-servicemen, including INA personnel, may I know if the Government propose to bring forward or enact a law in the near future in order to compel all the public undertakings as well as private registered companies to reserve a certain percentage of the posts under their control for the *ex*-servicemen?

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Before asking a question, I would like to inform the House that I have been closely associated with Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. After the INA men came here, Maj. Gen. Bhonsle contacted me, and I have contributed nearly a lakh of rupees for the INA. I had engaged 125 officers and instructors....

Mr. Chairman: Question please.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Before that, I am giving a little history.

Mr. Chairman: Not necessary at the moment, there may be other occasions.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Because I have known INA, I had taken up the INA cause also afterwards. I had started an organisation on the lines of INA. I was afterwards asked, by the Bombay State and Congress Party, after Mahatma Gandhi's death, to wind up the whole organisation. I want to give the condition of INA men. These patriots who had done very valuable service; there are probably few survivors of that gallant body; they are rotting today. I have come in contact with them. There is one of them who is on our Parliament staff. He had pleaded for assistance on and off, but he is paid only Rs. 100 as compensation. I know of many cases....

Mr. Chairman: Question please.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I am putting it.

Would the Defence Minister look into all these cases in detail and see that the fair name of INA and *ex*-servicemen is respected and that they are helped not only financially but in all possible ways? If he cannot do it, will he allow us to finance them on behalf of the Defence Ministry?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): If I heard Mr. Kamath aright, the late Prime Minister Nehru is stated to have said in 1948 that no stigma shall be attached to the members of the INA. I would like to know whether this statement meant that they would be taken back again into the armed forces, and of that has not taken place, was it due to the brass hat attitude of the European officers who still remained in 1948, and whether any new decision was taken later on when our entire armed forces came under the jurisdiction of Indian officers, and if not, whether

even at this stage Government is in a position to honour that statement by either giving full relief in the form of land or otherwise, or taking into the armed forces those who are not superannuated.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I heard the points raised by all the hon. Members very carefully.

Before I try to answer some of the points that were raised, I would certainly like to endorse all that they have said about the contribution that the ex-INA personnel and their great leader Shri Subhash Chandra Bose made towards the freedom struggle of India. I think this is a fact which history has accepted that the achievement of independence was the result of many forces, one of which was certainly the great effort made by Shri Subhash Chandra Bose and the INA.

Hon. Member Shri Kamath read the statement of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru only partly, and that gives some sort of incomplete impression. I have got the same statement which the hon Member read, in which he certainly began by saying:

> "The new Government brought a fresh viewpoint to bear on the whole question so that no stigma should be attached to any one by virtue of the fact that he was a member of the INA."

That basic point was accepted and to that extent this policy was reversed. The new government approached the problem afresh and the policy of classification of whites, greys and blacks was certainly given up. The same statement also explains about the question of reinstatement in the army of INA personnel.

"The question of reinstatement in the army of the INA personnel is full of difficulty."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: At that time.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is still more difficult now, after 20 years.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The entire Armed Forces are Indian now.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: If you bear with me for a minute, there he says:

> "In the normal course a large number of these members of the INA would have been out of the Army for many years and there has been a long break in service. They have thus go out of touch with the Army and any attempt to reinstate them would lead to many complications, both practical and psychological.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The whites were taken back in the Army.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: In 19 years these difficulties have become still more difficulty by the passage of time. I am only trying to meet the point about reinstatement. Naturally there were other aspects also: the question of rehabilitation, trying to find some employment for them etc. It would be interesting to have full information on that so that hon. Members possibly would like it and I would try to compile such a statement if we could have information from the different States. I remember the answer to which the hon. Member referred which I gave referring to my experience as a Chief Minister. It was not merely about the ex-INA. I was speaking about the priorities. Naturally for the ex-servicemen as such, we had fixed up priorities. We issued necessary orders and we have the satisfaction of having issued the orders.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry to interrupt him. In the case of ex-INA people you said . . .

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am explaining that; let me complete. When I was answering that question about INA, I mentioned that. There was the priority on the allotment of land and the question of giving it to INA and the ex-servicemen. Ultimately, this question depends upon the availability of land. There are other priorities also, priorities for the scheduled

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

castes, landless people, etc. When we discuss the question of INA, naturally it is important. In 1948-49, when the question about rehabilitation problem and other questions also were there they were important. When we consider the question of landless people in the villages, it is equally important. Naturally, they had fixed up ertain priorities. I am not now entering into the controversy or debate as to the merits or demerits about it. It is only in that context I mentioned the practica; difficulties about the implementation of that policy. Coming back to recent things, I remember in 1963, when I took over as Defence Minister I had the privilege of discussing this question with Prime Minister Nehru and he showed much sympathy and understanding. This qtuestion was complicated—trying to make payment and compensate losses that they had suffered; it has become a little more complicated. I remember that with his understanding and sympathy the Defence Ministry could succeed in getting 30 lakhs.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Out of Rs. 1.5 crores which was due.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That was the last money earmarked for the payment of these people. In the reply to the question on 1st August, I think we have given those figures about the payments made to officers and other ranks. Somebody asked as to what happened to the 30 lakhs.

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah: I put that question.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I can say from memory, because I have not got the figures, that a substantial amount still remains.

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah: Why?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is a very good question; that was the question I was asking myself. We supply this information to the district service boards and the State administrations. Some of them did not approach. I personally met some of the leaders of the ex-INA whom I know,—of course he was certainly associated with the cause—and told them that this is what is happening, and why is it that we cannot do much to try and reach those persons. These men can be paid only after they make their application in a proper way. These formalities are there. When the question of payment comes, certainly the formalities do come in. I can only assure the hon. Members of the House that I still welcome any suggestions about it, or in cooperation with them we can see what we can offer to them in this particular matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: All parties.

Mr. Chairman: Yes; There is one more thing. From the information that I have been able to collect in the past, I find that State-wise information is not available in certain States. Some steps have been taken.

As suggested by some hon. Members, it would be better if you compile them at one place.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I agree with you, Sir: it is necessary that we should have some systematic information. I will try to get from the State Governments. I cannot promise on behalf of the State Governments.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We will assist you in this matter, representatives of all parties.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I will discuss it. I am prepared to sit with hon. Members informally. As a matter of fact, these men have been put on par with *ex*-servicemen.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is only on paper.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I honestly said it. That was my experience about the land. I am not making that observation about priorities in other matters. But as far as the allotment

of land was concerned, it was my experience, particular experience in a particular State. So, it should be taken in that limited way. I am prepared to sit informally with hon. Members and discuss this question and see what best we can do in this matter.

17.13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday August 11, 1966/*Sravana* 20, 1888 (*Saka*).

GMGIPND—LSII—1244 (Ai)LSD—1-11-66—97C.